

Phyt.

163

Phyt. 163e

Price 7s.

Part II.

SERTUM PLANTARUM;

OR,

DRAWINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS,

OF

RARE OR UNDESCRIBED PLANTS FROM THE AUTHOR'S HERBARIUM.

BY

H. B. FIELDING, F.L.S. & R.G.S.

ASSISTED BY

GEORGE GARDNER, F.L.S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, CEYLON.

PART THE SECOND,

CONTAINING TWENTY-FIVE PLATES AND TEXT.

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*This Work is to be completed in Four Parts,
which will be published Quarterly, each containing
Twenty-five Plates.*

APERTAXIS (ERICACEAE) SAMOANICA.

Caule brevissimo foliis oppositis ovatis, foliis confertissimis
oblongis cuneatis truncatis, nervis supra glaberrimis
subtus rugosis, lobis triangularibus subrotundis
acuminatis nervis inter nervos cuneatis, phyllis
cuneatis, nervis confertissimis, nervis supra glaberrimis den-
tatis, nervis latissimis.

1. A. Amongst the trees in the highland forest, Samoa.
Mountain. A. D. C. 1892.

Herbaceous, nearly erect, 2-3 feet high, leaves
linear-lanceolate, 3-nerved, slightly pubescent above, beneath
tomentose beneath, about 2 inches long, and 1/2 to 3 lines
broad, the two triangular, subrotund, acuminate, margins entire
subrevolute. Veins many, dense, compound. Lateral veins of two
equal series; the outer linear-lanceolate, nearly free of the inner
series nearly of the same width, which case of the outer are densely covered
with long reddish-colored wool, and so much so is this the case,
that the heads are distinctly separated from each other by this
substance. Nervous plane, with numerous long fibrils
cohering somewhat at the base in small bundles. Flowers
numerous, discoid, homogamous, purple; the lower half of the
tube slender, the upper somewhat ventricose, the limb 3-lobed.
Filaments glabrous. Anthers equal in length with the lobes of
the corolla, bisecting at base. Style exserted, bifid, the branches
bifurcated, obtuse, pilose. Pappus of about 15 white plumose
setae, somewhat united at the base. Achene ovate-oblong,
smooth.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. A single anther. 3. A tube of hair from
the receptacle. 4. An inner scale of the involucre. 5. An outer
do covered externally with a dense coating of wool: a magnified.

TAB. XXVI.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

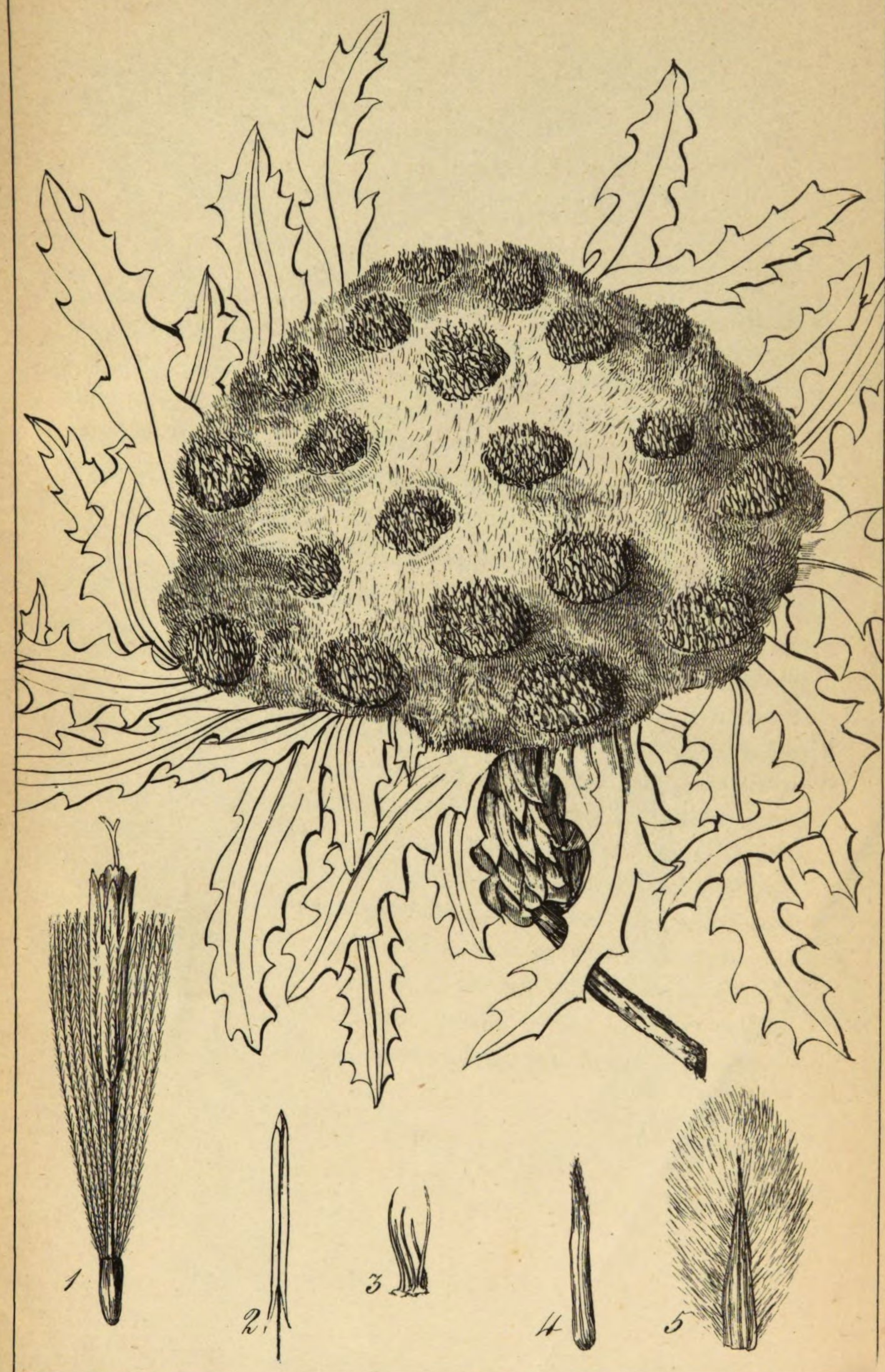
APLOTAXIS (ERIOCORYNE) SIMPSONIANA.

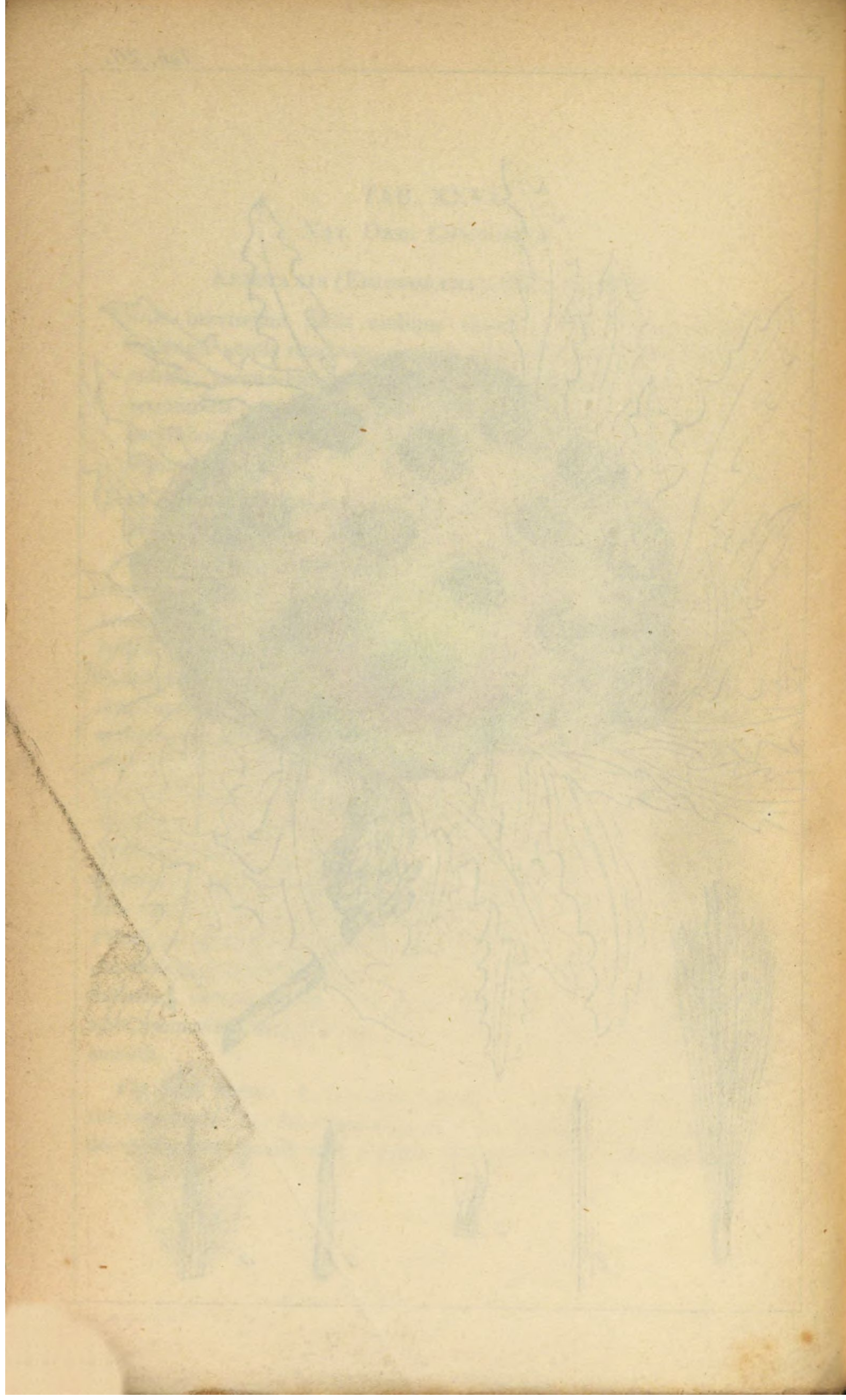
Caule brevissimo foliis undique obtecto, foliis confertissimis oblongis acutis runcinato-sinuatis trinerviis supra glabriusculis subtus incano-tomentosis, lobis triangularibus subretrorsis acuminatis margine integris subrevolutis, capitulis plurimis corymboso-confertissimis, involucri squamis exterioribus densissime lanatis.

HAB. Amongst the snow in the Burundah Pass, Himalayan Mountains. *Lieut. R. S. Simpson. Sept. 1836.*

Herbaceous, nearly stemless. *Leaves* crowded, oblong, acute, runcinato-sinuate, 3-nerved, slightly pubescent above, incano-tomentose beneath, about 3 inches long, and from 6 to 9 lines broad, the *lobes* triangular, subretrorse, acuminate, margins entire subrevolute. *Heads* many, densely corymbose. *Involucre* of two equal series; the *scales* linear-lanceolate, acute, those of the inner series nearly glabrous, while those of the outer are densely covered with long yellowish coloured wool, and so much so is this the case, that the heads are distinctly separated from each other by this substance. *Receptacle* plane, with numerous long fibrillæ cohering somewhat at the base in small bundles. *Florets* numerous, discoid, homogamous, purple; the lower half of the tube slender, the upper somewhat ventricose, the limb 5-cleft. *Filaments* glabrous. *Anthers* equal in length with the lobes of the corolla, bisetose at base. *Style* exserted, bifid, the branches flattened, obtuse, pilose. *Pappus* of about 16 white plumose setæ, somewhat united at the base. *Achenium* obovate-oblong, smooth.

Fig. 1 A floret. *2.* A single anther. *3.* A tuft of hairs from the receptacle. *4.* An inner scale of the involucre. *5.* An outer do. covered externally with a dense coating of wool:—*magnified.*





FUCHSIA PLEBEIA.

Stem prostrata, foliis ternatis verticillatis petiolo obliquo-lanceo-
latis nervinis basi attenuatis apice glandulosis, denticulatis,
nervis terminalibus foliatis, lobis breviter ovatis, pedicellis
longe multo brevioribus, calycis tubo elongato cylindrico, lobis
oblongo-lanceolatis apice subulato-nervinis petalis oblongo-
vix superantibus stylo inclusis, stigmate capitulo, bacca oblongo-
quadringulari.

Hab. Tennes. Terr. Marston. 1832.

Stems, all the parts of which, except the petals, stamens
and style, are thinly covered with short white hairs. Branches
pendulous. Leaves whorled, ternate, petiolate, oblong-lanceolate,
nervinate, narrowed towards the base, with minute glandular
teeth on the margin, from $\frac{1}{4}$ - 3 inches long, and from 8 - 10
lines broad, one leaf of each whorl being larger than the others.
Nerves terminal, pendulous, about 6 inches long, many flowered
with foliaceous bracts from 6 lines to an inch long, and about 2
lines broad. Flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Calyx with a cylin-
drical tube, the limb 4-parted, the segments oblong, with a sub-
late acuminate. Petals, as well as the calyx, slender, oblong, obtuse,
a little shorter than the calyxine segments. Style include
Stigma capitate. Fruit oblong, quadringular.

Fig. 1. A flower laid open: magnified.



TAB. XXVII.

NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.

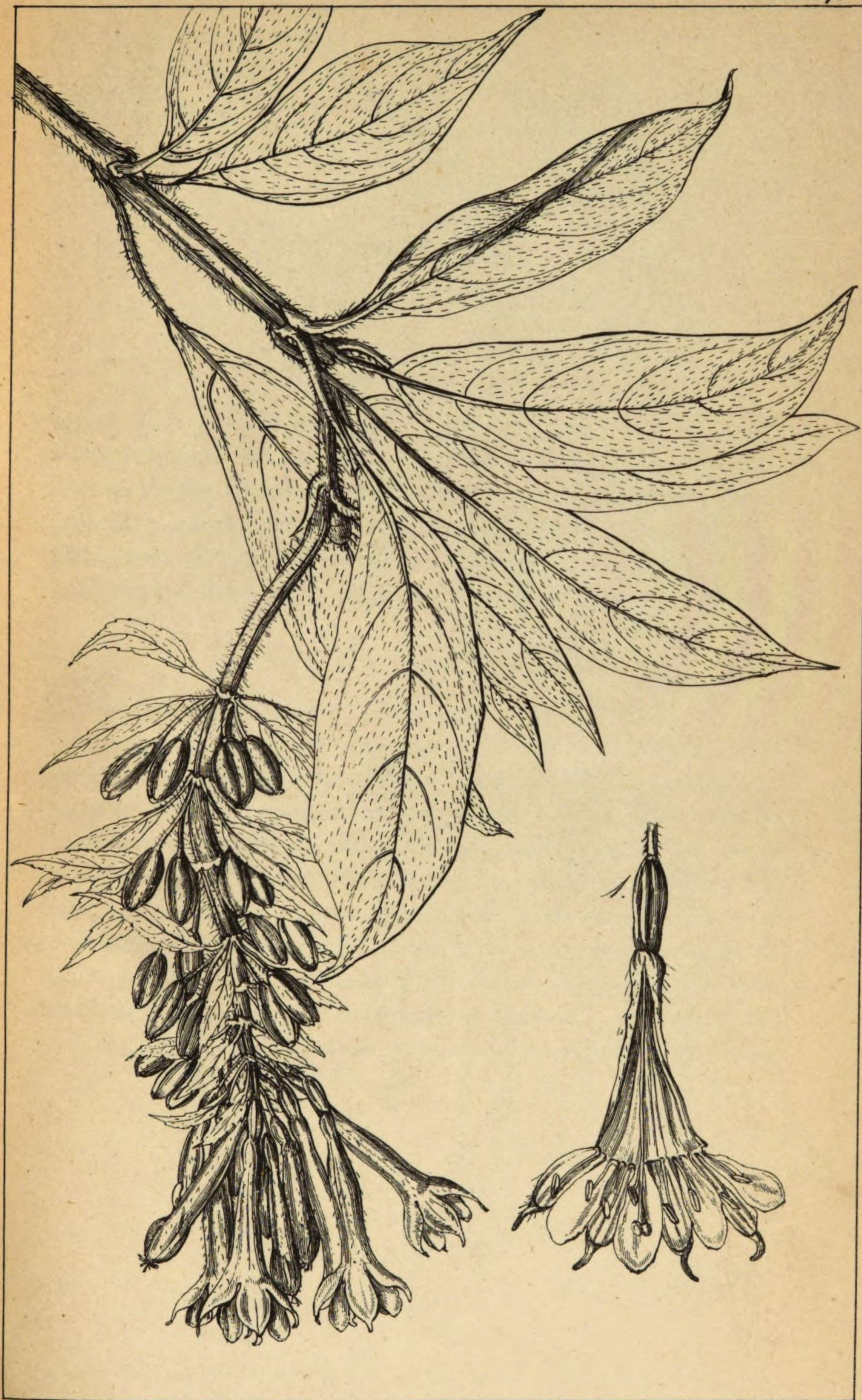
FUCHSIA PILOSA.

Tota pilosa, foliis ternatim verticillatis petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis basi attenuatis minute glanduloso, denticulatis, racemis terminalibus foliosis, foliis bracteiformibus, pedicellis flore multo brevioribus, calycis tubo elongato cylindraceo, lobis oblongo-lanceolatis apice subulato-acuminatis petala oblonga vix superantibus stylo incluso, stigmate capitato, bacca oblongo-quadrangulari.

HAB. Taulia, Peru. *Mathews. n.* 1482.

A *shrub*, all the parts of which, except the petals, stamens and style, are thinly covered with short white hairs. *Branches* pendulous. *Leaves* whorled, ternate, petiolate, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, narrowed towards the base, with minute glandular teeth on the margin, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 inches long, and from 9—10 lines broad, one leaf of each whorl being larger than the others. *Raceme* terminal, pendulous, about 6 inches long, many flowered, with foliaceous bracts from 6 lines to an inch long, and about 2 lines broad. *Flowers* about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. *Calyx* with a cylindrical tube, the limb 4-parted, the segments oblong, with a subulate acumen. *Petals*, as well as the *calyx*, scarlet, oblong, obtuse, a little shorter than the calycine segments. *Style* include *Stigma* capitate. *Fruit* oblong, quadrangular.

Fig. 1. A flower laid open :—*magnified.*



TAB. XXVIII.

PLANT. ORD. ONAGRACEAE.

PEACHESIA COXYMETRICALA.

Stemis teretibus scandentibus (?) teretibus-hispidis, foliis parvis
 ovatis, sessilibus, ovatis acutis subdentatis
 corollae belluicis-punctatis marginibus pilosis ciliatis
 lobis brevioribus, calycis tubo elongato inferius attenuato, lobis
 segmentis acutis quam petalis lanceolatis acutis longioribus,
 stylo inclusis, stigmate capitato.

Stam. long. 1 1/2 lin. Antherae n. 1178.

A very distinct species of *Peachesia*, evidently with a rambling
 habit of growth. The larger branches are naked, but their ex-
 tremities are crowded with smaller ones, which are densely
 covered with leaves. The leaves are shortly petiolate, ternate,
 ovate, sessile, cordate, thickly pellucid-punctate, papillose,
 and glabrous, with the exception of the margin, the midrib, and
 the petiole, which are a little pilose, about half an inch long, and
 about three lines broad. The pedicels are slender, and about four
 lines long; the flowers, when included, about two inches, ex-
 cept glabrous. The outermost segments are acute and spreading,
 and longer than the style, stamens, and petals.

TAB. XXVIII.

NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.

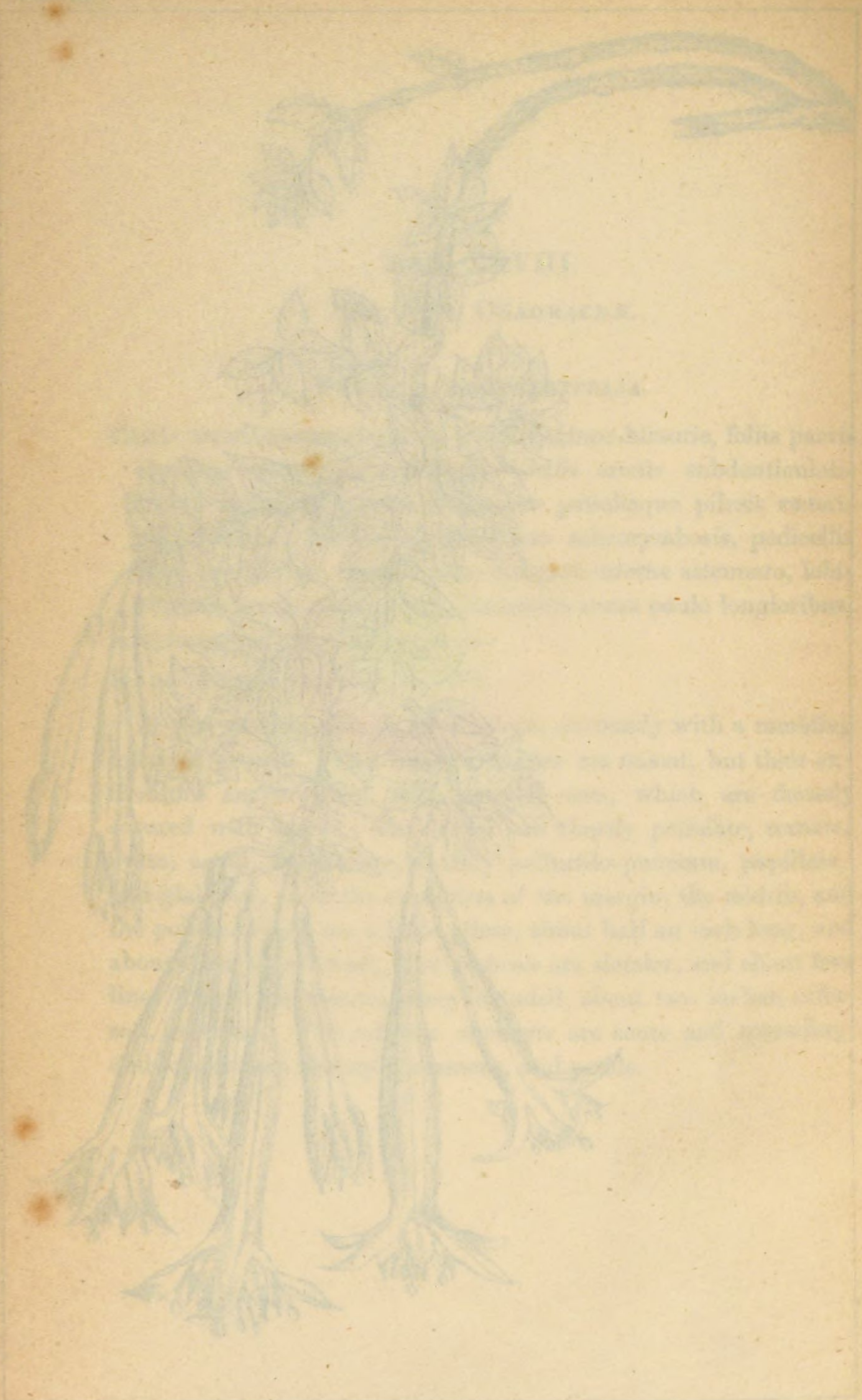
FUCHSIA CONFERTIFOLIA.

Ramis teretibus scandentibus (?) ferrugineo-hirsutis, foliis parvis confertis ternatim verticillatis ovatis acutis subdenticulatis crebre pellucido-punctatis margine petiolisque pilosis cæteris glabriusculis, floribus terminalibus subcorymbosis, pedicellis flore brevioribus, calycis tubo elongato inferne attenuato, lobis angustis acutis quam petala lanceolata acuta paulo longioribus, stylo incluso, stigmate capitato.

HAB. Peru. *Mathews. n.* 1478.

A very distinct species of *Fuchsia*, evidently with a rambling habit of growth. The larger *branches* are naked, but their extremities are crowded with smaller ones, which are densely covered with leaves. The *leaves* are shortly petiolate, ternate, ovate, acute, denticulate, thickly pellucido-punctate, papillate, and glabrous, with the exception of the margin, the midrib, and the petiole, which are a little pilose, about half an inch long, and about three lines broad. The *pedicels* are slender, and about four lines long; the *flowers*, *ovary* included, about two inches, crimson, glabrous. The *calycine segments* are acute and spreading, and longer than the style, stamens, and petals.





TAB. XXIX.

NAT. ORD. CHAMÆDACEÆ.

FUCHSIA CARACASINENSIS.

ramis elongatis scandentibus subturgidis subnatis pubescentibus, foliis ternatis verticillatis ovato-oblongis acutis basi inaequalibus longioribus aut vix denticulatis supra glabrescentibus costis præcisus ad nervos perforatis, racemis terminalibus foliosis, foliis bracteiformibus, pedicellis brevioribus, calycibus tubo longissimo, internis attenuatis, lobis acutis petalorum oblongioribus longioribus, stylo vix exserto, stigmate capitato-lobato.

HAB. CARACAS. Anden. n. 308. April, 1842.

This beautiful species of *Fuchsia* is closely allied to *F. densa*, Hook. & Arn. t. 65, but, in many respects, it differs very materially. The leaves are more oblong, nearly, or in fact quite entire, unequal at the base, and less pubescent beneath. The ovaries are much longer and more slender, the calyx segments are more acute, and the style scarcely protrudes beyond them.

TAB. XXIX.

NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.

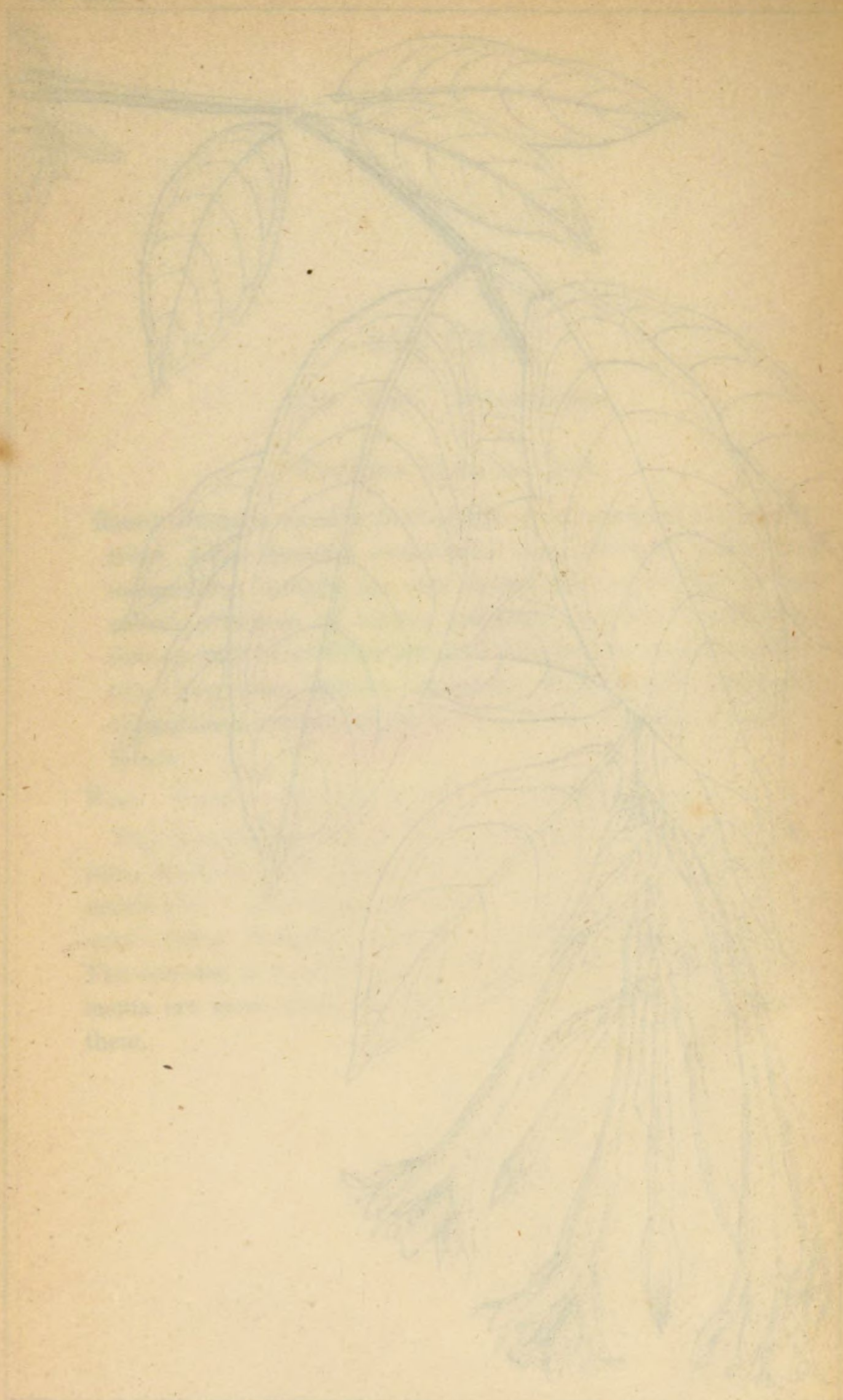
FUCHSIA CARACASENSIS.

Ramis elongatis scandentibus subtetragonis subincano-pubescentibus, foliis ternatim verticillatis ovato-oblongis acutis basi inæqualibus integris aut vix denticulatis supra glabriusculis subtus præcipue ad nervos puberulis, racemis terminalibus foliosis, foliis bracteiformibus, pedicellis flore brevioribus, calycis tubo longissimo inferne attenuato, lobis acutis petalorum oblongorum longitudine, stylo vix exserto, stigmate capitato-4-lobato.

HAB. Caracas. *Linden. n.* 368. April, 1842.

This beautiful species of *Fuchsia* is closely allied to *F. dependens*, *Hook. Ic. Plant. t.* 65, but, in many respects, it differs very materially. The *leaves* are more oblong, nearly, or in fact quite entire, unequal at the base, and less pubescent beneath. The *ovarium* is much longer and more slender, the calycine segments are more acute, and the style scarcely protrudes beyond them.





TAB. XXX. XXXI.

PLANT. ORN. POLYTRICHAETES
POLYTRICHAETES. J. S. M.

fronds sterile bi- or sub-tripinnate base ovate acute, lobes
oblong, obtuse serrate-dentate margins pilose, stipules
dense fusc-pinnate, lobes bi- or sub-tripinnate ovate acute
stipules elongate spatulate pubescent.

Polypodium apiculatum, J. Sm. in Hook. Jour. Bot. 3. p. 401, 1841.

11. n. Island of Luzon. Cuvier n. 20.

fronds creeping: sterile about 6 inches long, ovate, obtuse, bi-
or sub-tripinnate, the pinnules oblong, obtuse, serrate-dentate
about half an inch long, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines broad, with forked
venules, and a few scattered articulated hairs on both surfaces.
Stipes about 3 inches long, which, as well as the rachis, is densely
covered with brown articulated hairs: A sterile frond about 15 inches
long, ovate, acute, laxly bi- or sub-tripinnate, the pinnules small,
oblong, serrulate on both sides; Stipes 9 inches long, striated,
pubescent, with a few long black subulate scattered scales, par-
ticularly on its lower half.



TAB. XXX., XXXI.

NAT. ORD. POLYPODIACEÆ.

POLYBOTRYA APIIFOLIA. J.SM.

Fronde sterili bi-vel sub-tri-pinnata late ovata acuta, foliolis oblongis obtusis serrato-dentatis utrinque pilosiusculis, stipite dense fusco-hirsuto, fertili bi-vel sub-tri-pinnata ovata acuta, stipite elongato sparse squamoso pubescente.

Polybotrya apiifolia, J. Sm. in Hook. Jour. Bot. 3. p. 401, sine descript.

HAB. Island of Luzon. Cuming. n. 26.

Fronde cæspitose : *sterile* about 6 inches long, ovate, obtuse, bi- or sub-tri-pinnate, the *pinnules* oblong, obtuse, serrato-dentate, about half an inch long, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 lines broad, with forked venules, and a few scattered articulated hairs on both surfaces. *Stipes* about 3 inches long, which, as well as the rachis, is densely covered with brown articulated hairs : *Fertile frond* about 15 inches long, ovate, acute, laxly bi- or sub-tri-pinnate, the pinnules small, oblong, soriferous on both sides ; *Stipes* 9 inches long, striated, pubescent, with a few long black subulate scattered scales, particularly on its lower half.



TAB. XXII.

NAT. ORD. ARISTOLOCHIACEAE.

Asarum Hookeri.

Stem teretibus, cordato-ovatis, sessilibus, petiolis
 pedunculatis, glaberrimis, perianthii lobis erectis ovato-
 oblongis longiusculis subultracolumnatis extra sparse pilosis
 ciliis.

Asarum Canadense, var. δ Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 2. p. 133.

HAB. North West coast of America. CAP. Dr. E. Hooker, R.A.

Specimens of this plant were communicated by R. W. Hopkins
 Esq. to whom they had been given by Sir Edward Belcher.
 Hooker has published it as a variety of *A. Canadense*, with the
 observation, however, that it may prove to be a distinct species.
 As Mr. Douglas had considered it. We have compared it with a
 number of specimens, in our Herbarium, of *A. Canadense*, and
 cannot help considering it as distinct. It is altogether a more
 slender plant, nearly glabrous, and the acuminate portion of the
 perianth is about three times longer than in *A. Canadense*. The
 connective of the anthers on the contrary is about three times
 shorter.

Fig. 1. A long stamen of *A. Hookeri*. 2. Detail of *A. Cana-*
 dense:—enlarged.

TAB. XXVII.

NAT. ORD. ARISTOLOCHIACEAE.

Aeanum Hookeri.

lobis pinnatis cordato-renatis vix pubescentibus, petalis
 pedunculatisque glaberrimis, perianthii lobis ovatis
 oblongis longioribus subulato-nerviatis extra sparsis pilosis
 collis.

Aeanum Canadense, var. *A. Hook.* Fl. Alp. Can. 2. p. 130.

HAB. North West coast of America. Cape Sir Edward Belcher, N.Y.

Specimens of this plant were communicated by R. W. Hopkins
 Esq. to whom they had been given by Sir Edward Belcher.
 Hooker has published it as a variety of *A. Canadense*, with the
 observation, however, that it may prove to be a distinct species.
 as Mr. Douglas had considered it. We have compared it with a
 number of specimens, in our Herbarium, of *A. Canadense* and
 cannot help considering it as distinct. It is altogether a more
 slender plant, nearly glabrous, and the acuminate portion of the
 perianth is about three times longer than in *A. Canadense*. The
 connective of the anthers on the contrary is about three times
 shorter.

Fig. 1. A long stamen of *A. Hookeri*. 2. Do. of *A. Cana-*

dense magnified.

TAB. XXXII.

NAT. ORD. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

ASARUM HOOKERI.

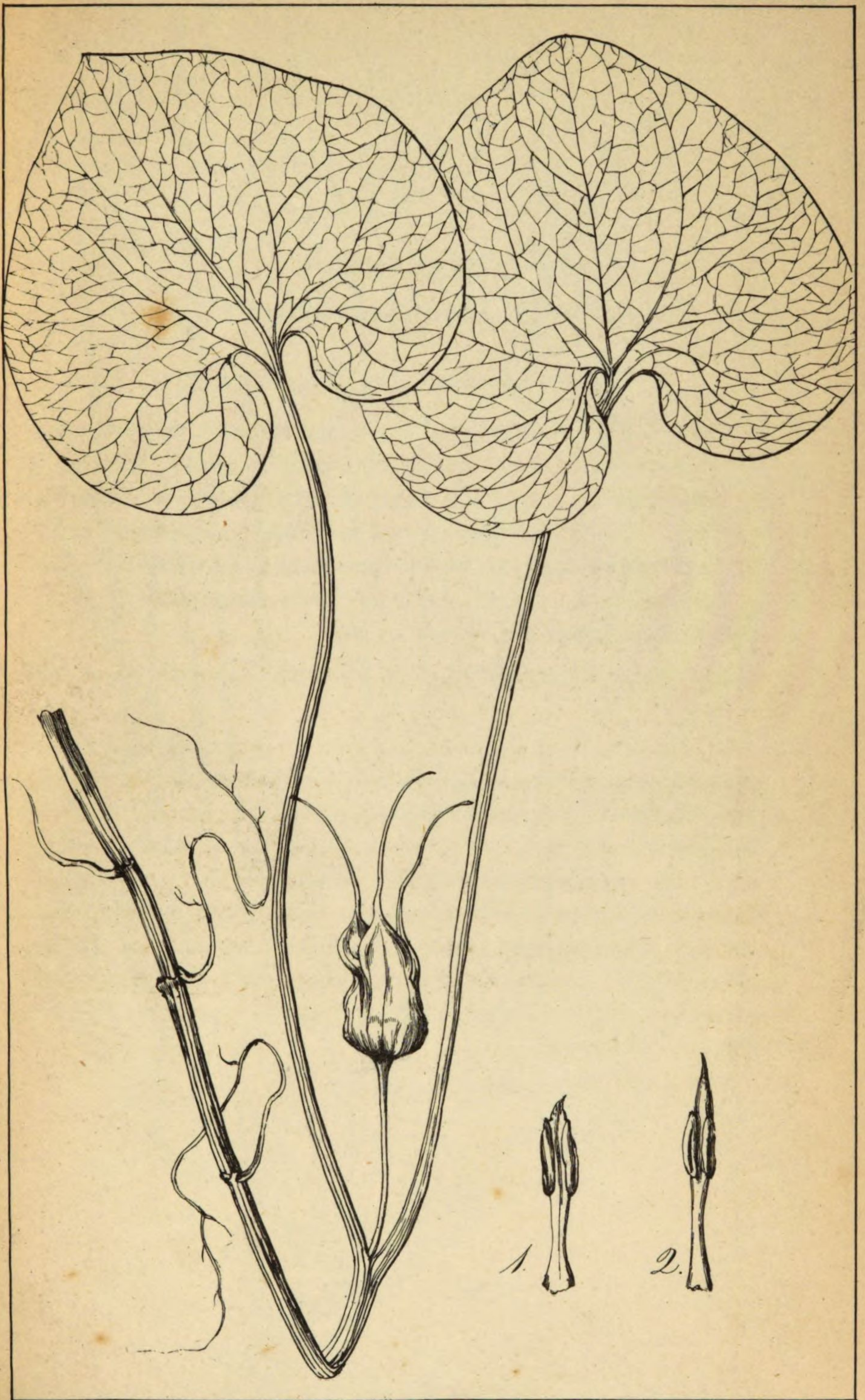
Foliis geminatis cordato-reniformibus vix pubescentibus, petiolis pedunculisque glabriusculis, perianthii lobis erectis ovato-oblongis longissime subulato-acuminatis extus sparse pilosiusculis.

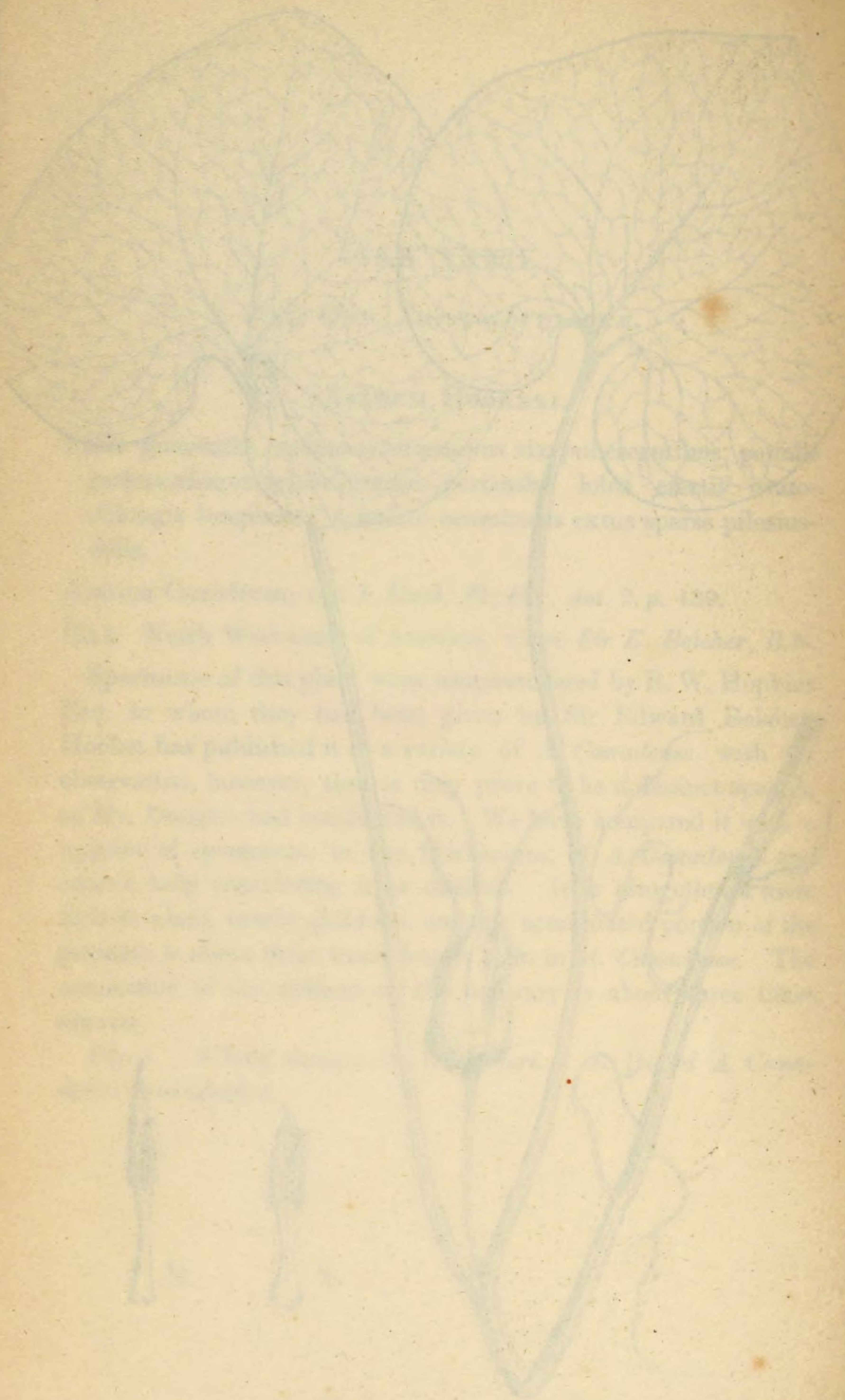
Asarum Canadense, var. β *Hook. Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. p. 139.

HAB. North West coast of America. *Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.*

Specimens of this plant were communicated by R. W. Hopkins Esq. to whom they had been given by Sir Edward Belcher. Hooker has published it as a variety of *A. Canadense*, with the observation, however, that it may prove to be a distinct species, as Mr. Douglas had considered it. We have compared it with a number of specimens, in our Herbarium, of *A. Canadense*, and cannot help considering it as distinct. It is altogether a more slender plant, nearly glabrous, and the acuminate portion of the perianth is about three times longer than in *A. Canadense*. The connective of the anthers on the contrary is about three times shorter.

Fig. 1. A long stamen of *A. Hookeri*. 2. Do. of *A. Canadense*:—*magnified*.





Phlox pilularis (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt.

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Phlox pilularis (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. *Phlox pilularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt.

TAB. XXIII.

NAT. ORD. HEMODORACEAE.

ANDROSTEMA LANCEUM. Vahl.

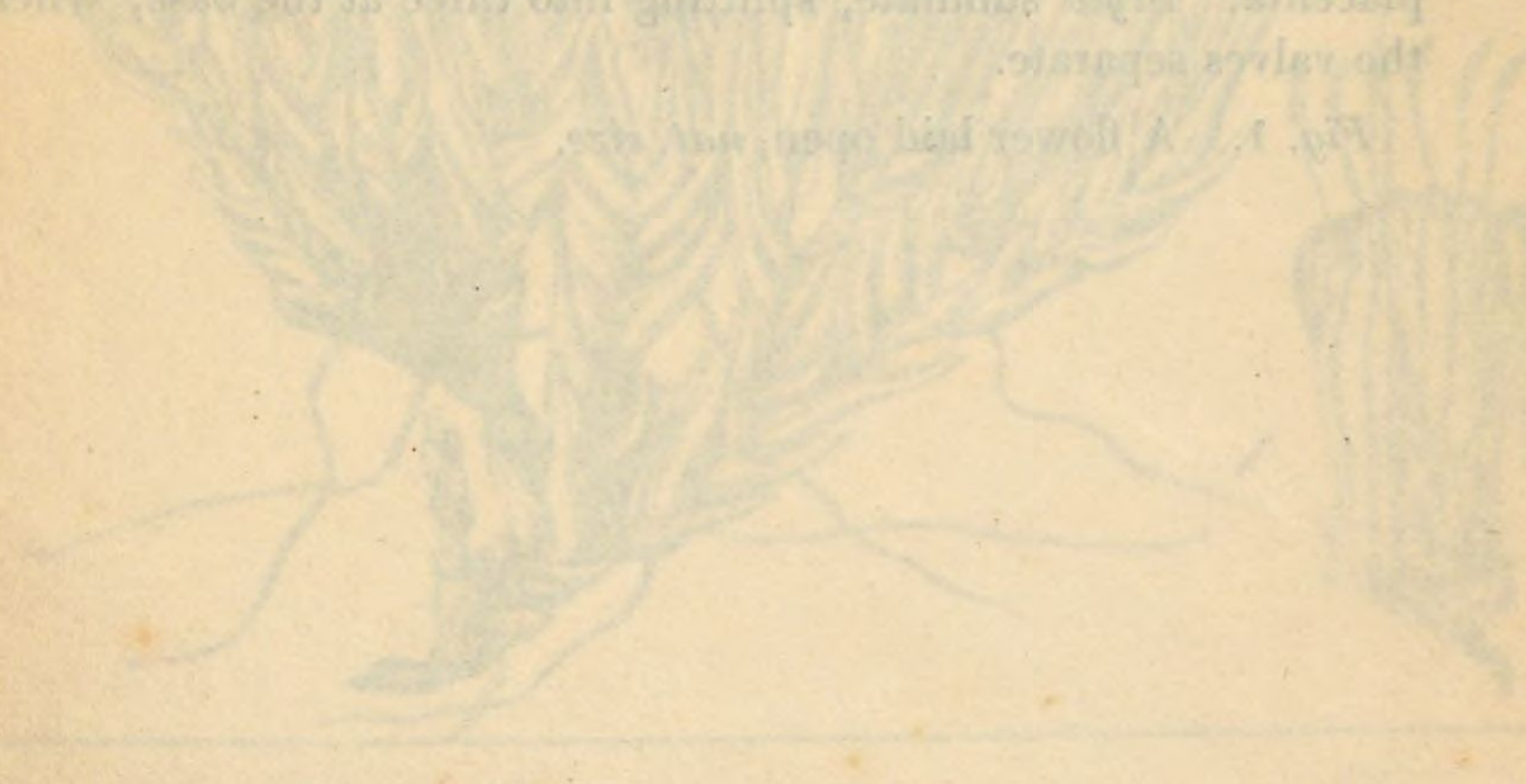
CHAR. GEN. Perianthium extra compositum, seminiferum, cylindricum; limbo apicali sepalito reflexo. Stamina 6, lance inserta, sepalis, longe exserta; antherae lineariter rectae. Ovarium 3-loculare, polyspermum; placentis in centro axos sphaericis; stylis subulatis basi 3-partitis. Capsulae simplici-simulae. Linn. in Sketch Swan River, Bot. p. 46.

Androstema lanceum, Linn. loc. cit.

HERB. Swan River Colony, New Holland. Drummond, n. 708. 1813.

A stemless, rush-like plant. Leaves 6-8 inches long, round, slightly compressed, aristate, glabrous, acuminate, erect or semi-erect recurved. Peduncles radical, short, 1-flowered. Perianth cylindrical, 1½ inch long, green, tomentose; limb deeply 6-lobed, the segments linear, acute, equal, reflexed. Stamens 6, inserted on the throat of the perianth, equal, much exserted, when the limb of the perianth is reflexed; anthers linear, erect. Ovary three-lobed, many-seeded, the seeds placed on a central sphaerical placenta. Style subulate, splitting into three at the base, when the valves separate.

Fig. 1. A flower bud open, nat. size.



TAB. XXXIII.

NAT. ORD. HÆMODORACEÆ.

ANDROSTEMMA JUNCUM. *Lindl.*

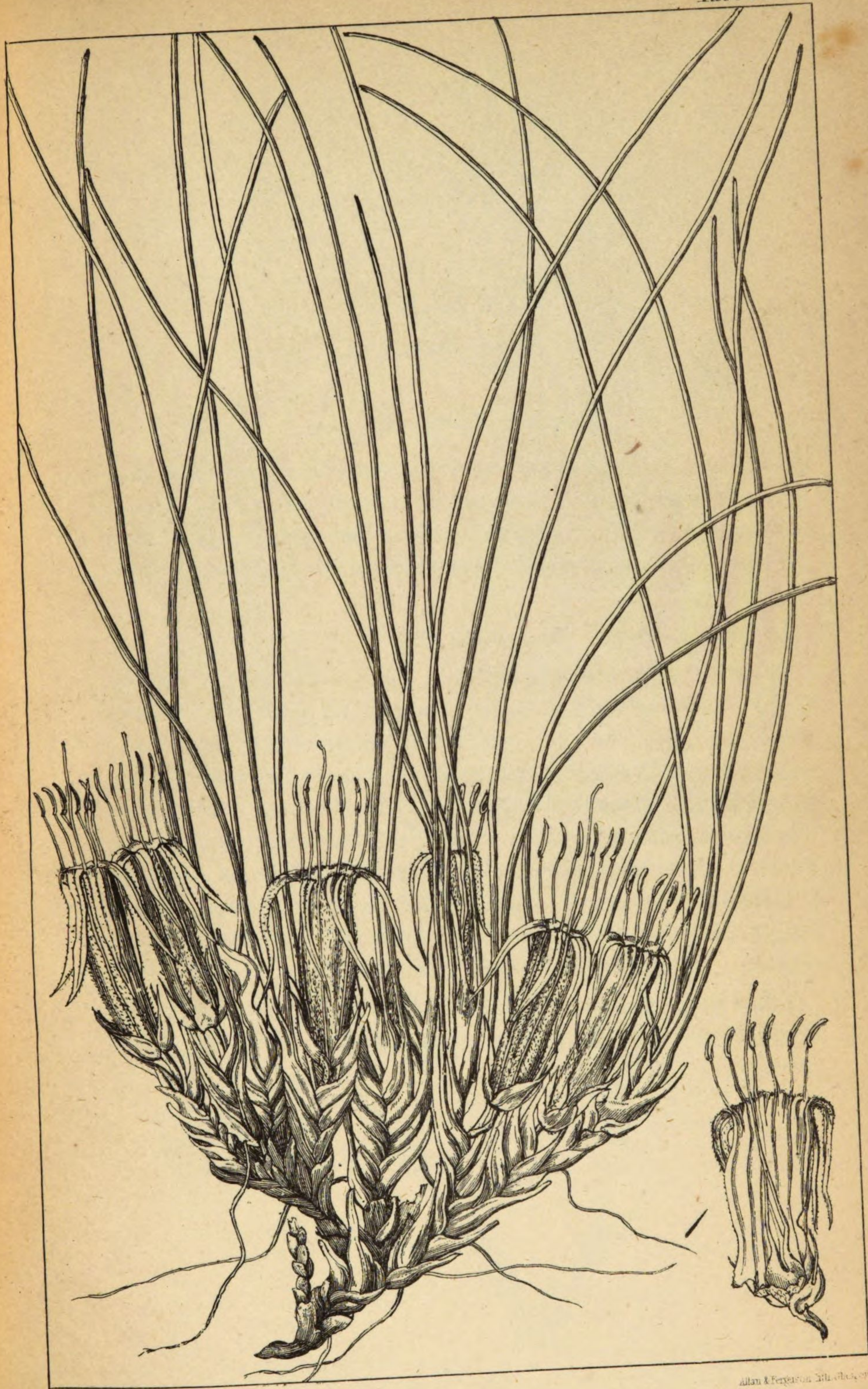
CHAR: GEN. *Perianthium* extus tomentosum, semisuperum, cylindraceum: *limbo* æquali sexpartito reflexo. *Stamina* 6, fauce inserta, æqualia, longè exserta; *antheris* linearibus rectis. *Ovarium* 3-loculare, polyspermum: *placentis* in centro axeos sphæricis; *stylus* subulatus basi 3-partibilis. *Stigma* simplissimum. *Lindl. in Sketch Swan River, Bot. p. 46.*

Androstemma junceum, *Lindl. loc. cit.*

HAB. Swan River Colony, New Holland. *Drummond, n. 762.*
1843.

A stemless, rushlike plant. *Leaves* 6—8 inches long, round, slightly compressed, striated, glabrous, acuminate, erect, or somewhat recurved. *Peduncles* radical, short, 1-flowered. *Perianth* cylindrical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, green, tomentose; *Limb* deeply 6 cleft, the segments linear, acute, equal, reflexed. *Stamens* 6, inserted on the throat of the perianth, equal, much exserted when the limb of the perianth is reflexed: *Anthers*, linear, erect. *Ovary* three celled, many seeded, the seeds placed on a central sphærical placenta. *Style* subulate, splitting into three at the base, when the valves separate.

Fig. 1. A flower laid open, *nat. size.*



THE INDEX

AND THE INDEX

OF THE INDEX

The index is a list of the names of the persons who have been mentioned in the text. It is arranged in alphabetical order, and each name is followed by the page number on which it occurs. The index is a very useful tool for finding the names of the persons mentioned in the text, and it is a very important part of the book.



TAR XXIV

NAT. ORD. GERANIACEAE

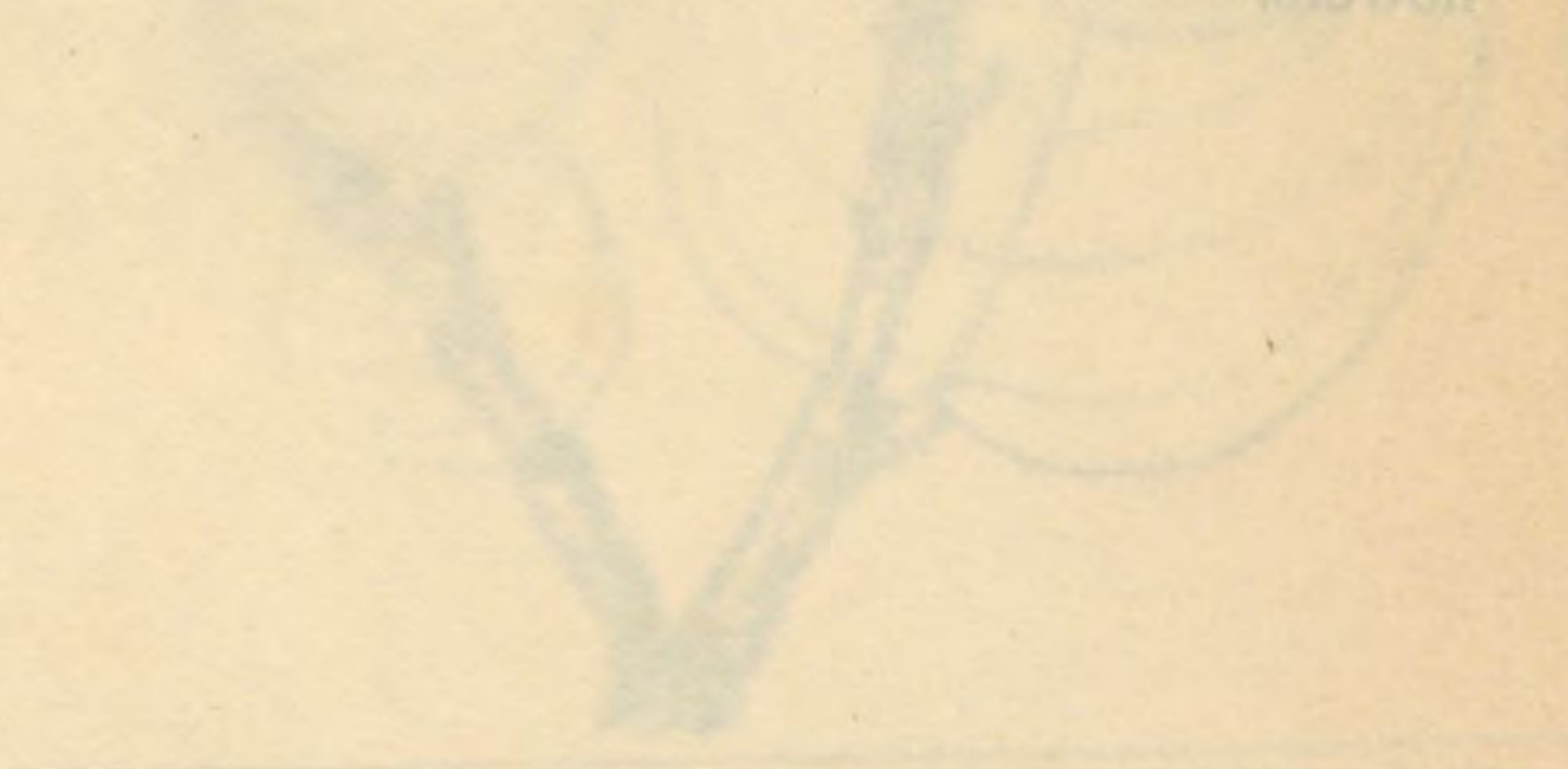
GERANIA ROTUNDIFOLIA

Glaberrima, foliis breviter petiolatis subnatis rotundis obtusis
 basi profunde cordatis integerrimis coriaceis subvirescentibus
 terminalibus, pedunculis brevibus 2-4 floris, petals late obovatis
 obtusis calycis paulo longioribus, antheris transversim undulatis
 rugosis.

HAB. Bahin. Brasil. Abundant in 1810.

A shrub every where glabrous. Branches terete, densely
 leafy. Leaves shortly petiolate, imbricated, rounded, obtuse,
 deeply cordate at the base, entire, indistinctly veined, coriaceous,
 somewhat concave below, and about 2 inches in diameter. Petioles
 2 lines long. Racemes terminal, 3-5 inches long. Peduncles
 short, 2-4 flowered, with a somewhat longer bract at the base.
 Petals 3 lines long, imbricate at the base. Corolla segments
 3 lines long, lanceolate, acute. Petals broadly obovate, a little
 longer than the calyx. Anthers transversely undulate. Style
 filiform. Stigma simple. Ovary unknown.

Allied to *G. glaucescens*, St. Hil.; but well distinguished by its
 round, entire, not oblong-ovate serrated leaves, and by its smaller
 flowers.



TAB. XXXIV.

NAT. ORD. OCHNACEÆ.

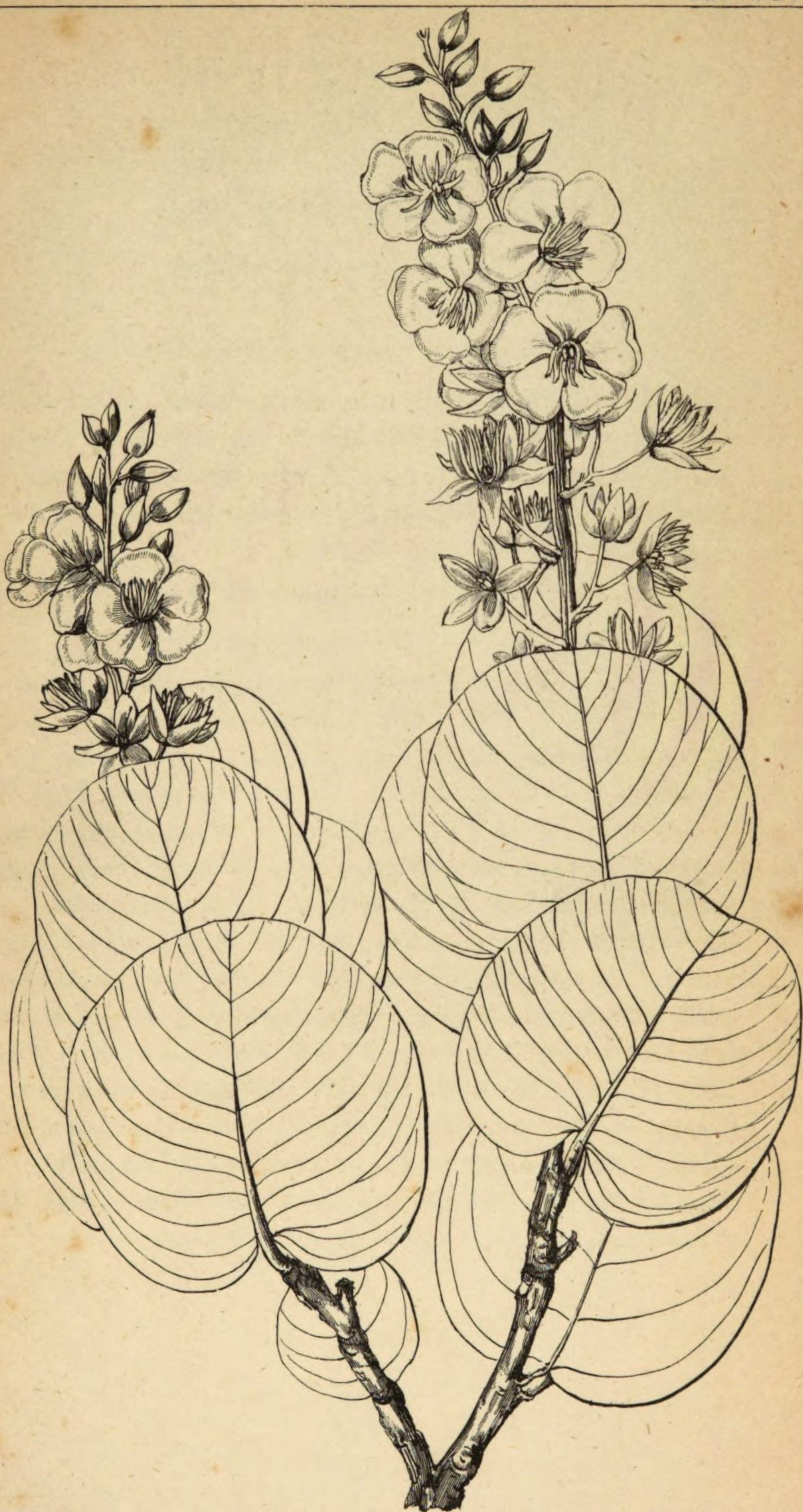
GOMPHIA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

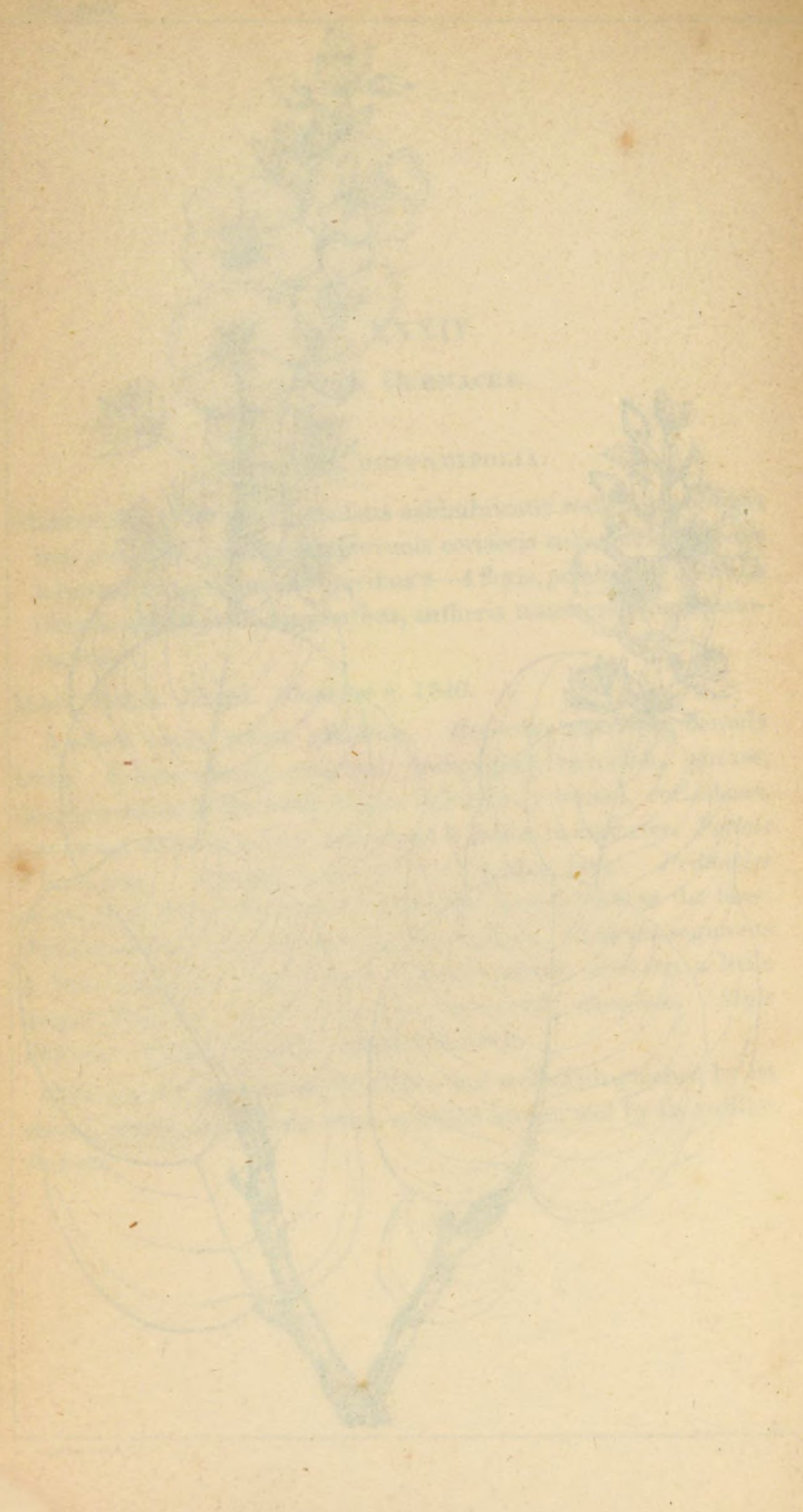
Glaberrima, foliis brevi petiolatis subimbricatis rotundatis obtusis basi profunde cordatis integerrimis coriaceis subaveniis, racemis terminalibus, pedunculis brevibus 2—4 floris, petalis latè obovatis obtusis calyce paulò longioribus, antheris transversim undulato-rugosis.

HAB. Bahia. Brasil. *Blanchet n.* 1840.

A *shrub* every where glabrous. *Branches* cinereous, densely leafy. *Leaves* shortly petiolate, imbricated, roundish, obtuse, deeply cordate at the base, entire, indistinctly veined, coriaceous, somewhat concave below, and about 2 inches in diameter. *Petiole* 2 lines long. *Racemes* terminal, 3—5 inches long. *Peduncles* short, 2—4 flowered, with a somewhat longer bract at the base. *Pedicels* 3 lines long, bibracteolate at the base. *Calycine* segments 3 lines long, lanceolate, acute. *Petals* broadly obovate, a little longer than the calyx. *Anthers* transversely undulate. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* simple. *Fruit* unknown.

Allied to *G. glaucescens*, St. Hil.; but well distinguished by its round, entire, not oblong-ovate serrated leaves, and by its smaller flowers.





THE
NAT. ORB. CHRYSEAE.

GONYPHIA FRIEDLANDIANA, Gardner.

Herbaceous annual, foliis magnis petiolatis elliptico-oblongis
obtusis, acuminate basi obtusis vel cordatis vel (junioribus)
obtusis, basi ad apicem serratis valde coriaceis, racemus corym-
bus, basi subumbellatis, petalis late obovatis calyce paulo longioribus,
antheris undulato-tyrsois.

Gonophia Friedlandiana, Gardner, Herb. Fr. Brit. n. 938.

Hab. Woods near Farmington, Bristol, Dec. 1837.

The fine species of *Gonophia* found in a handsome, bushy shrub,
from 6-12 feet high. The branches are slightly angled, and
the leaves with the whole plant glabrous. The leaves are large
and elliptic, petioles from 5 to 6 inches long, and from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2
inches broad, of an elliptic-oblong, or oblong shape, acuminate,
obtusely, or somewhat cordate at the base, in the younger ones
serrate, serrated from the base to the apex, notateous. Petioles
about 4 lines long. Racemes terminal, from 8 to 16 inches long,
simple, or somewhat paniculate at the base, many-flowered.
Peduncles 8-10 lines long, with a somewhat longer, ovate, concave,
acuminate bract at the base, 1-2 lines long. Petals 5 lines long,
oblong, obtuse, with an apiculus, which separates from the lamina
a little below the apex. Petals broadly obovate, a little longer
than the sepals. Anthers transversely undulate. Style filiform.

Gonophia Friedlandiana, G. Gardner.

TAB. XXXV.

NAT. ORD. OCHNACEÆ.

GOMPHIA FIELDINGIANA, *Gardn.*

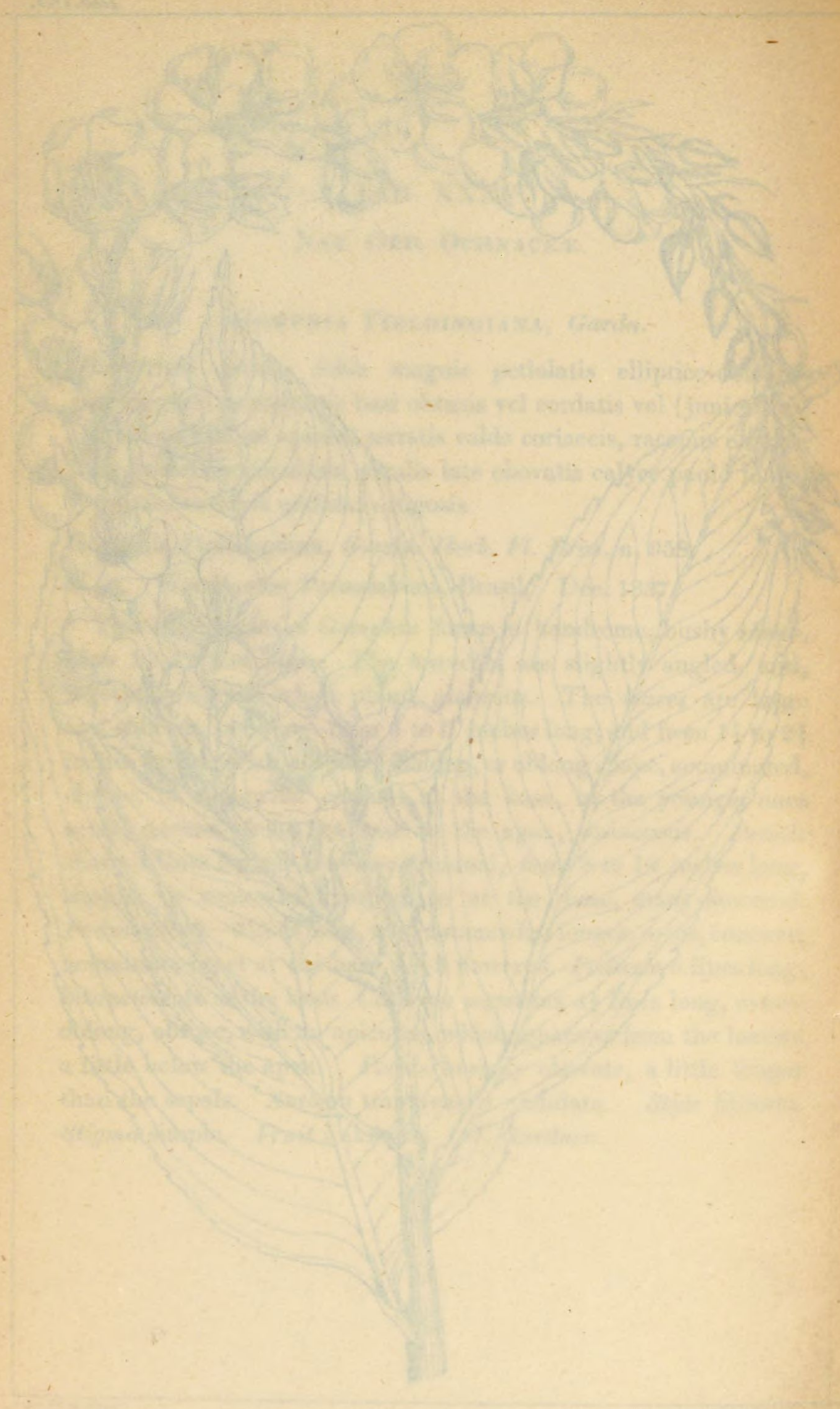
Glaberrima nitida, foliis magnis petiolatis elliptico-oblongis oblongisve acuminatis basi obtusis vel cordatis vel (junioribus) acutis a basi ad apicem serratis valde coriaceis, racemis elongatis basi subpaniculatis, petalis latè obovatis calyce paulò longioribus, antheris undulato-rugosis.

Gomphia Fieldingiana, *Gardn. Herb. Fl. Bras. n.* 958.

HAB. Woods near Pernambuco, Brasil. Dec. 1837.

This fine species of *Gomphia* forms a handsome, bushy *shrub*, from 8—12 feet high. The *branches* are slightly angled, and, together with the whole plant, glabrous. The *leaves* are large and shining, petiolate, from 5 to 6 inches long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, of an elliptical-oblong, or oblong shape, acuminate, obtuse, or somewhat cordate at the base, in the younger ones acute, serrated from the base to the apex, coriaceous. *Petiole* about 4 lines long. *Racemes* terminal, from 8 to 10 inches long, simple, or somewhat paniculate at the base, many-flowered. *Peduncules* 3—6 lines long, with a somewhat longer, ovate, concave, acuminate bract at the base, 1—3 flowered. *Pedicels* 5 lines long, bibracteolate at the base. *Calycine* segments $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, ovate-oblong, obtuse, with an apiculus, which separates from the lamina a little below the apex. *Petals* broadly obovate, a little longer than the sepals. *Anthers* transversely undulate. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* simple. *Fruit* unknown. *G. Gardner.*





NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Phragmites communis, Gaertn.

The leaves are linear-lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate-lanceolate, with a distinct midrib and secondary veins. The flowers are small, round, and clustered in a dense, elongated spike. The fruits are small, round, and clustered in a dense, elongated spike. The plant is a common species of grass or sedge, found in wetlands and along water bodies. It is characterized by its dense, clumped growth habit and its ability to tolerate waterlogged soils. The leaves are long and narrow, with a distinct midrib and secondary veins. The flowers are small, round, and clustered in a dense, elongated spike. The fruits are small, round, and clustered in a dense, elongated spike. The plant is a common species of grass or sedge, found in wetlands and along water bodies. It is characterized by its dense, clumped growth habit and its ability to tolerate waterlogged soils.

TAB. XXVI.

NAT. ORD. FUNGI.

AGARICUS GARDNERI, Berk.

Pileo carnoso-corticeo subimbricatim glabro flavo, lamellis
 longe decurrentibus pallidioribus, stipite brevi corticeo glabro
 cincto.

Agaricus Gardneri, Berk. in Hook. Jour. of Bot. 2. p. 127.

HAB. On the decaying leaves of a Palm, called by the Brazilian
 Indians, near the Villa de Paraty, Prov. of Goyaz, Brazil.
 Dec. 1839.

Plant growing solitary, or two or three together on the bases
 of the half-rotten midribs of the fronds of a stemless Palm.
 Pileus about 2½ inches broad, depressed, at length becoming
 somewhat imbricated, margin wavy and lobed, texture
 between cortaceous and fleshy, glabrous, and of a beautiful lemon-
 yellow colour. Gills rather distant, decurrent, various, between
 every two which reach to the top of the stipe are from 3-7
 shorter ones, varying from 2 lines to nearly an inch in length, the
 lower end of the shorter ones rounded, the long ones gradually
 becoming narrower till they finally merge into the stipe, of a
 paler colour than the pileus. Stipes excentric, solid, about an
 inch long, and half an inch thick, of a more cortaceous texture
 than the rest of the plant, smooth, and of a light cinereous colour.
 The whole plant gives out a bright phosphorescent light, some-
 what similar to that emitted by the larger mushrooms, having a pale
 greenish hue. From this circumstance, and from growing on a
 palm, it is called by the Indians "Fungo de Coco."

TAB. XXXVI.

NAT. ORD. FUNGI.

AGARICUS GARDNERI, *Berk.*

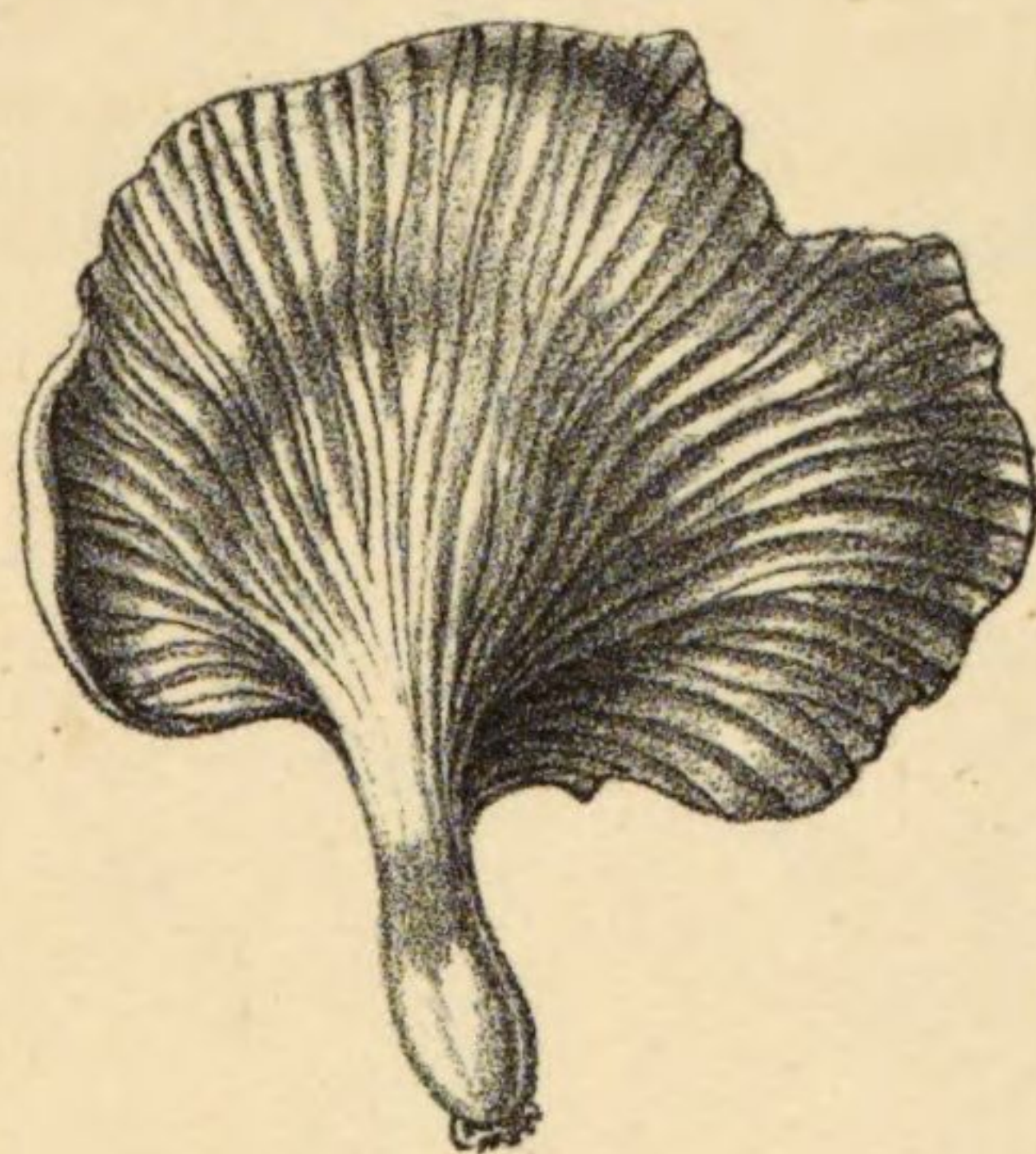
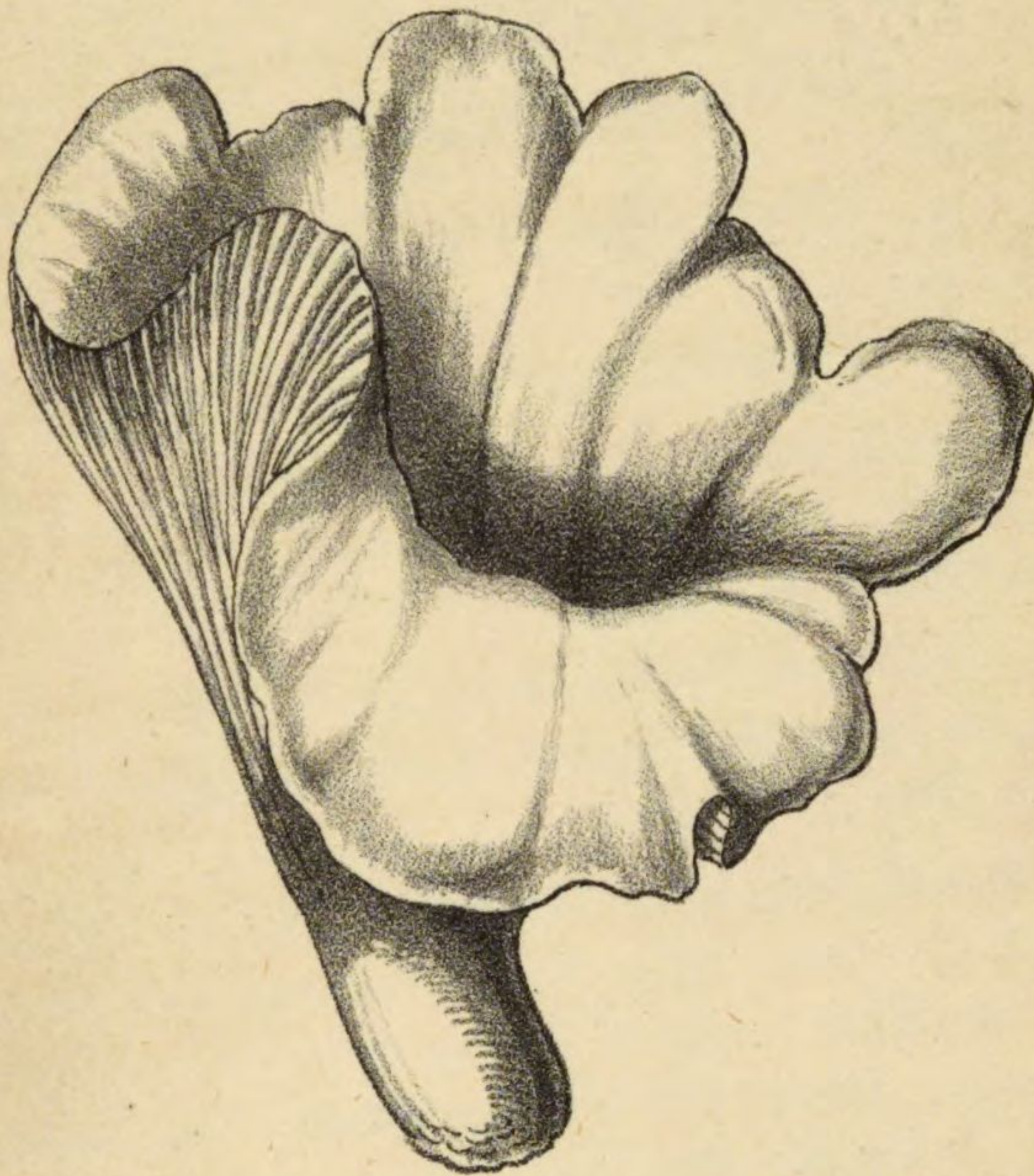
Pileo carnosو-coriaceo subindifundibuliformi glabro flavo, lamellis longe decurrentibus pallidioribus, stipite brevi coriaceo glabro cinerascente.

Agaricus Gardneri, *Berk. in Hook. Jour. of Bot.* 2. p. 427.

HAB. On the decaying leaves of a Palm, called by the Brasilians *Pindoba*, near the Villa de Natividade, Prov. of Goyaz, Brasil. Dec. 1839.

Plant growing solitary, or two or three together on the bases of the half-rotten midribs of the fronds of a stemless Palm. *Pileus* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, depressed, at length becoming somewhat infundibuliform, margin waved and lobed, texture between coriaceous and fleshy, glabrous, and of a beautiful lemon-yellow colour. *Gills* rather distant, decurrent, various, between every two which reach to the top of the stipes are from 3—7 shorter ones, varying from 2 lines to nearly an inch in length, the lower end of the shorter ones roundish, the long ones gradually becoming narrower till they finally merge into the stipes, of a paler colour than the pileus. *Stipes* excentric, solid, about an inch long, and half an inch thick, of a more coriaceous texture than the rest of the plant, smooth, and of a light cinerous colour.

The whole plant gives out a bright phosphorescent light, somewhat similar to that emitted by the larger fire-flies, having a pale greenish hue. From this circumstance, and from growing on a palm, it is called by the inhabitants “*Flor do Coco.*”



THE XXVII

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.

CLONOCOMA MONTANA, Benth.

Folia ovata acuta serratis basi cuneatis integris vel minus lobatis, petiolo basi lobulis serrulatis, axillis, internodiis squamis oblongis fimbriatis.

Clonocoma montana, Benth. Plant. Mex. p. 58.

HAB. On the mountain called Acayote, near Guatemala, Verapaz, n. 593.

Plant suffrutescent, but according to Benth. herbaceous, and decumbent at the base. The flowering branches herbaceous, erect, simple, or a little branched, glabrous, or very slightly pilose, hairy at the base. Leaves 2 to 2½ inches long, and about an inch broad, smooth, but with a few black glands scattered over them. Petioles about 6 inches long, thickened a little at the top, smooth, with one or two bracts below the middle. The base is broadly campanulate.

Fig. 1. A flower of the ray. 2. Do. of the disk. 3. A scale of the pappus:—all magnified.

TAB. XXXVII.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

CLOMENOCOMA MONTANA, *Benth.*

Foliis ovatis acutis serratis basi cuneatis integris vel inciso-lobatis, petiolo basi lobulis setiformibus aucto, involucri squamis obtusis fimbriatis.

Clomenocoma montana, *Benth. Plant. Hart. p.* 86.

HAB. On the mountain called Aceytuno, near Guatemala.
Hartweg. n. 592.

Plant suffruticose, but, according to Bentham, herbaceous, and decumbent at the base. The flowering branches herbaceous, erect, simple, or a little branched, glabrous, or very slightly pilose, leafy at the base. *Leaves* 2 to 2½ inches long, and about an inch broad, smooth, but with a few black glands scattered over them. *Peduncule* about 6 inches long, thickened a little at the top, monocephalous, with one or two bracts below the middle. The *head* is broadly campanulate.

Fig. 1. A floret of the ray. 2. Do. of the disk. 3. A scale of the pappus :—*all magnified.*



Calycotrix flavescens, A. Cunn.

Glaberrima: foliis oppositis patentibus linearibus non
cuneato-apiculatis; petalis bracteatis herbaceis, viz connatis
ovato-oblongis, corollae aristato-cuspidatis, crispis laciniam
tubo calycis ut quatuor partibus aequantibus; lobis
isomeris ramosis, aetatis corollae lobis longioribus.

Calycotrix flavescens, A. Cunn. in Bot. Mag. sub A. 3323 n. 6.
Gardner Monogr. p. 105. Walpers Repert. Bot. 2. p. 159.

Hort. Swan River Colony, New Holland. Drummond.

A small glabrous shrub, from 6 to 12 inches high, with a num-
ber of slightly branched stems arising from the same root. Leaves
crowded, patent, linear, three sided, mucronate. Flowers yellow,
axillary, congested at the top of the stems and branches. Bracts
two, ovate-oblong, connate, aristate, scarcely connate at the base,
rather more than a half shorter than the tube of the calyx. Calyx
tubular elongated, very narrow upwards; limb 5-parted; the seg-
ments broadly ovate, terminating in a long hair-like point, about
the same length as the tube of the calyx. Petals 5, ovate-lanceo-
late, acute. Stamens numerous. Style about equal in length
with the stamens. Ovary capitate.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. A petal. 3. A stamen:—magnified.

TAB. XXXVIII.

NAT. ORD. MYRTACEÆ.

CALYCOTHRIX FLAVESCENS, *A. Cunn.*

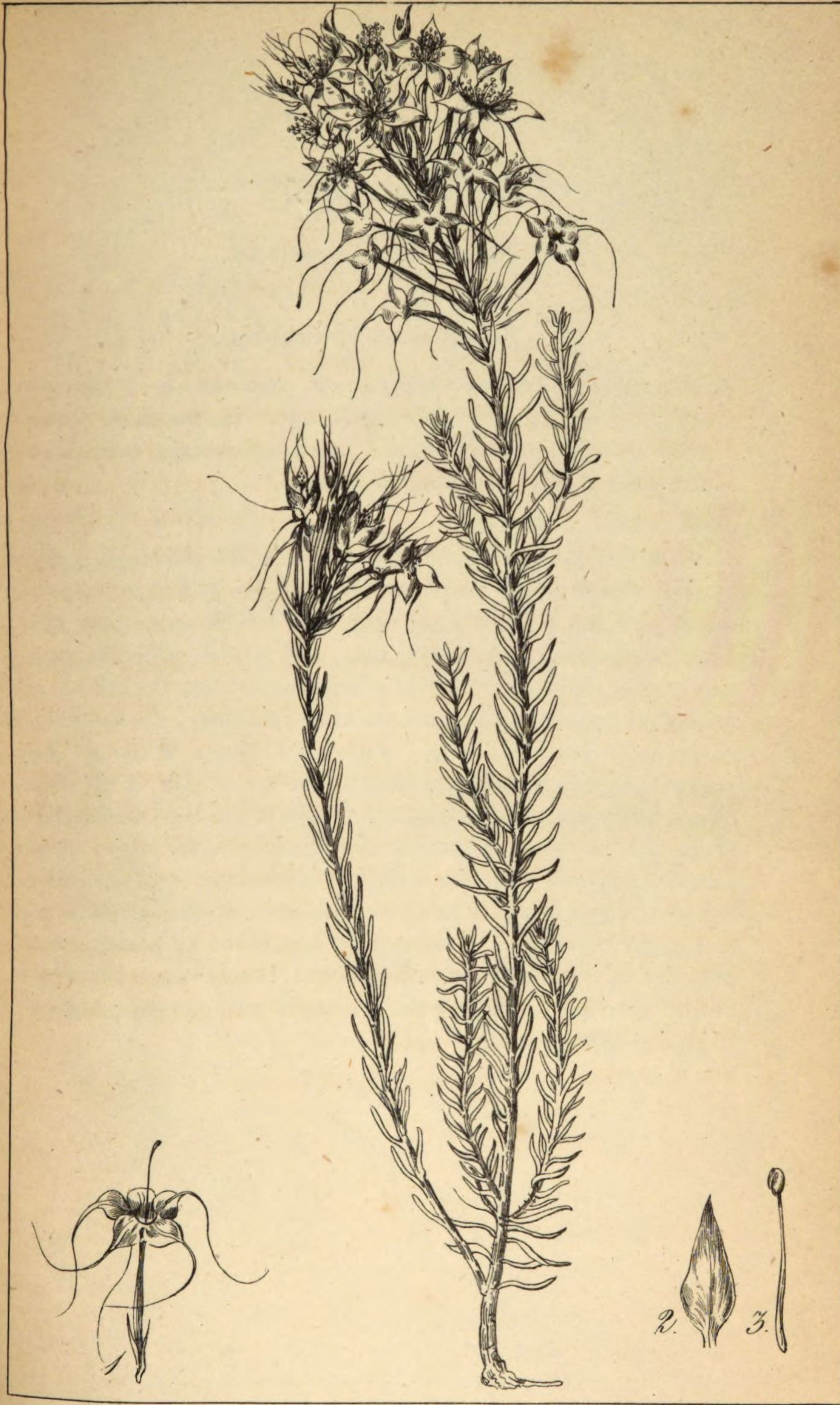
Glaberrima: foliis approximatis patentibus lineari-trigonis mucronato-apiculatis; petiolis bracteolis herbaceis vix connatis ovato-oblongis concavis aristato-cuspidatis, cuspidate laminam tubo calycis ter quaterve brevioribus subæquante; floribus icosandris ramosis, aristis corolla duplo longioribus.

Calycotrix flavescens. *A. Cunn. in Bot. Mag. sub t. 3323 n. 6.*
Schauer Monogr. p. 105. Walpers Repert. Bot. 2. p. 159.

HAB. Swan River Colony, New Holland. *Drummond.*

A small glabrous *shrub*, from 9 to 12 inches high, with a number of slightly branched stems arising from the same root. *Leaves* crowded, patent, linear, three sided, mucronate. *Flowers* yellow, axillary, congested at the top of the stems and branches. *Bracts* two, ovate-oblong, concave, aristate, scarcely connate at the base, rather more than a half shorter than the tube of the calyx. *Calyx* tube elongated, very narrow upwards; *limb* 5-parted; the segments broadly ovate, terminating in a long hair-like point, about the same length as the tube of the calyx. *Petals* 5, ovate-lanceolate, acute. *Stamens* numerous. *Style* about equal in length with the stamens. *Stigma* capitate.

Fig. 1. A flower. *2.* A petal. *3.* A stamen :—*magnified.*



TAB. XXIX.

NAT. ORD. TROPEACEAE.

Tropaeolum Brongniartii.

Scandens, foliis profunde pinnatisectis, segmentis 6-7 linearibus
obtusis basi subattenuatis, nervis saepe reticulatis, nervis
calycis segmentis ovatis acutis, petalis obcordatis, calcaribus
aequantibus petalis majoribus repungentibus.

Bar. Chili. Bridges.

Stems slender, herbaceous, simple. Leaves alternate, petiole
divided almost to the base into 6, sometimes 7, linear segments,
which are from 8 to 12 lines long, and a little more than a line
broad, attenuated towards the base, and obtuse, with the excep-
tion of one, which is generally a little larger than the others, and
somewhat apiculate. Petioles about an inch long, the upper ones
particularly subcylindrical. Peduncles about 2 inches long,
straight, tapering gradually from the base. Calyx of five deep
ovate, lanceolate, acute segments, which at the base are produced
into a straight awn, about the same length as the longest petals.
Petals 5, clawed, obcordate, slightly crenulate, unequal in size,
the two largest being about twice as large as the smallest seg-
ments, the other three about a third less, all of an orange colour.
Stamens 8, declinate, the four lower longer than the upper.
Ovary three-lobed. Style equal in length with the short stamens.

Fig. 1. A flower. — nat. size.

TAB. XXXIX.

NAT. ORD. TROPÆOLEÆ.

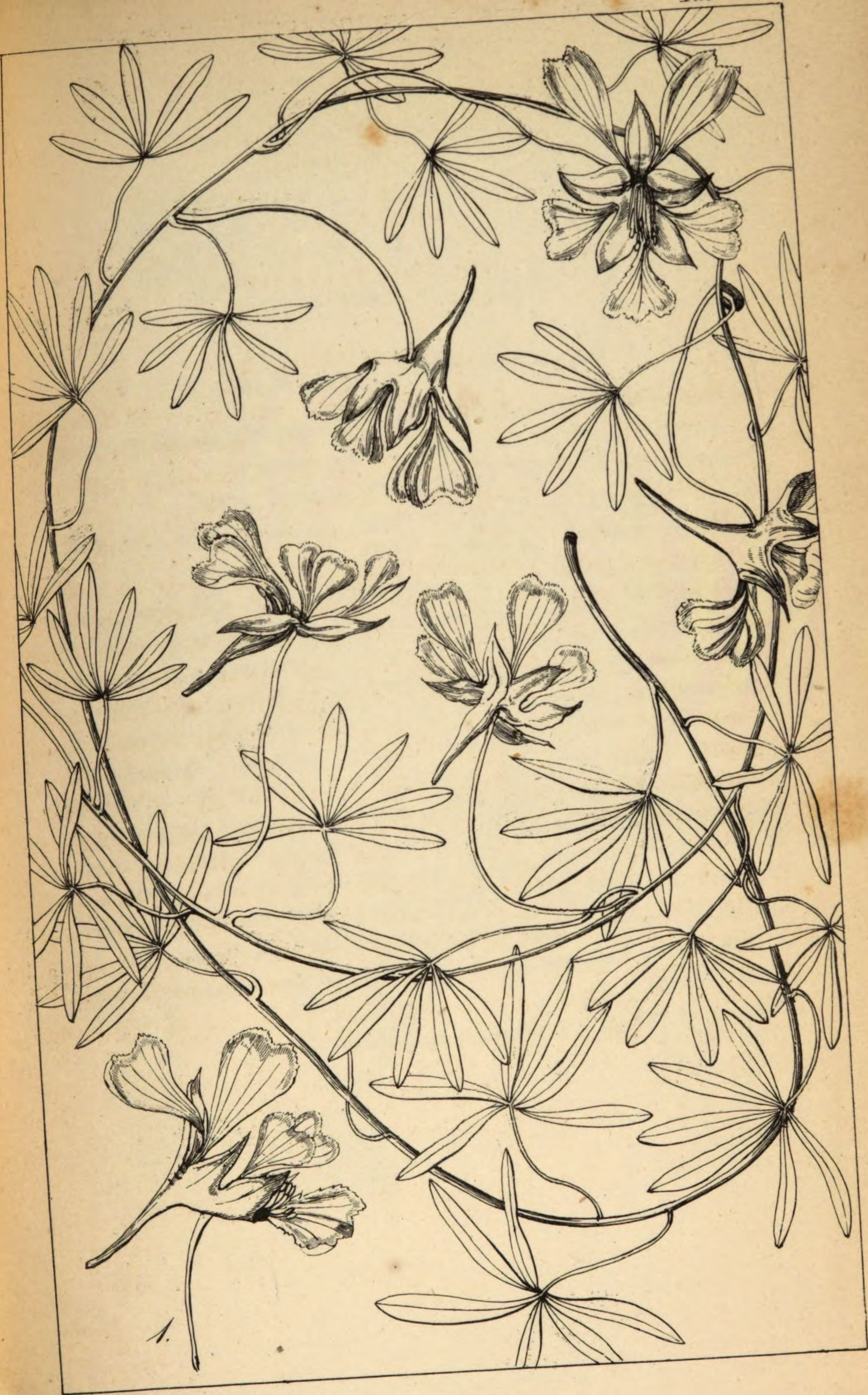
TROPÆOLUM BRIDGESII.

Scandens, foliis profundé peltatisectis, segmentis 6—7 linearibus obtusis basi subattenuatis, uno sæpe mucronulato majori, calycis segmentis ovatis acutis, petalis obcordatis, calcare recto attenuato petalis majoribus æquilongo.

HAB. Chili. *Bridges*.

Stems slender, herbaceous, simple. *Leaves* alternate, peltate, divided almost to the base into 6, sometimes 7, linear segments, which are from 8 to 12 lines long, and a little more than a line broad, attenuated towards the base, and obtuse, with the exception of one, which is generally a little larger than the others, and somewhat apiculate. *Petioles* about an inch long, the upper ones particularly subcirrhiform. *Peduncles* about 2 inches long, straight, tapering gradually from the base. *Calyx* of five deep, ovate, lanceolate, acute segments, which at the base are produced into a straight *spur*, about the same length as the largest petals. *Petals* 5, clawed, obcordate, slightly crenulate, unequal in size, the two largest being about twice as large as the calycine segments, the other three about a third less, all of an orange colour. *Stamens* 8, declinate, the four lower longer than the upper. *Ovary* three-lobed. *Style* equal in length with the short stamens.

Fig. 1. A flower :—*nat. size.*



TAB. XL

Nit. G. and L. Umbelliferae

POSEA HYDROCOOTYLLOIDA, Bridges, Alca.

Glabor, foliis longe petiolatis rotundato-cordatis margine crenato-dentatis, involucro monophyllo acuto dentato.

Posea hydrocotylloides, Bridges, Alca. in H. & A. north.

It is in the bed of mountain river on the eastern side of the Chilian Andes. Bridges, Alca. 1180.

Stems very short, branched, and covered with the remains of old leaves. Leaves on long petioles, nearly round, cordate at the base, and serrate-dentate at the margin, about 3 lines in diameter.

The petioles are from two to two and a half inches long, sheathing at the base. Stems apophyllous, nearly twice the length of the leaves. Cylindrical terminal, solitary, with a large monophyllous

hemispherical, membranaceous, acutely denticulate involucre.

Petioles numerous, short. Teeth of the involucre 3, obtuse, persistent.

Petals 5, erecto-patent, ovate, concave, rather obtuse, a little incurved at the apex, white. Anthers 4, with four obtuse angles.

Near *P. coccinea*, Lag. fig. 1. of *St. William* Hooker at 1. 66 of Bot. Beech, but readily distinguished by its rounded, deeply cordate leaves.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. Fruit:—swollen.

TAB. XL.

NAT. ORD. UMBELLIFERÆ.

POZOA HYDROCOTYLIFOLIA, *Bridges Mss.*

Glabra, foliis longé petiolatis rotundato-cordatis margine crenato-dentatis, involucro monophyllo acute dentato.

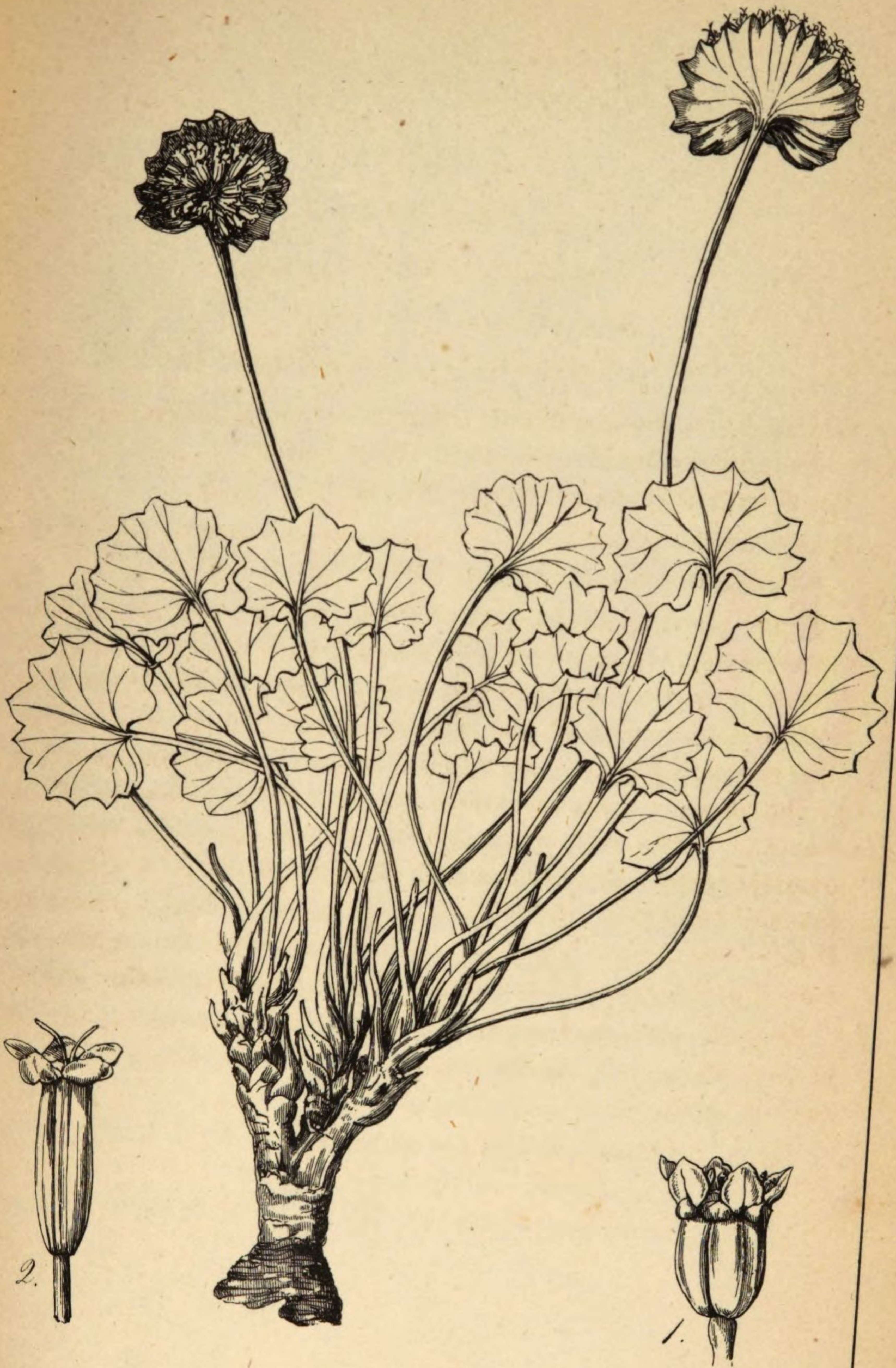
Pozoa hydrocotylifolia, *Bridges Mss. in Herb. nostr.*

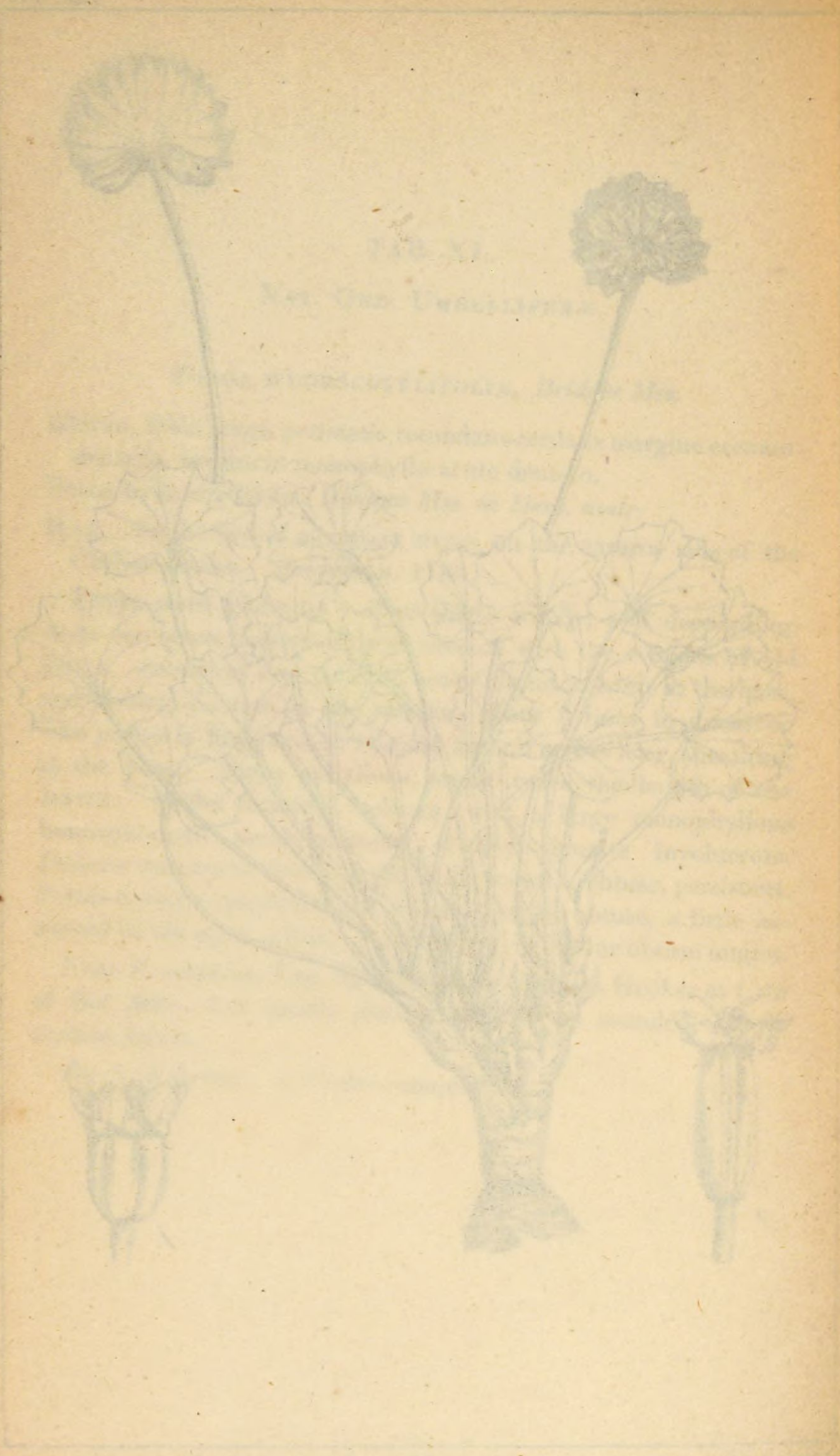
HAB. In the bed of mountain rivers, on the eastern side of the Chilian Andes. *Bridges, n. 1190.*

Entire plant glabrous. *Root* thick, woody, and descending. *Stem* very short, branched, and covered with the remains of old leaves. *Leaves* on long petioles, nearly round, cordate at the base, and crenato-dentate at the margin, about 9 lines in diameter. The *petiole* is from two, to two and an half inches long, sheathing at the base. *Scape* aphyllous, nearly twice the length of the leaves. *Umbel* terminal, solitary, with a large monophyllous hemispherical, membranaceous, acutely dentate involucrum. *Pedicels* numerous, short. Teeth of the *calyx* 5, obtuse, persistent. *Petals* 5, erecto-patent, ovate, concave, rather obtuse, a little incurved at the apex, white. *Fruit* oblong, with four obtuse angles.

Near *P. coriacea*, Lag. figured by Sir William Hooker at t. 66 of *Bot. Misc.*, but readily distinguished by its rounded, deeply cordate leaves.

Fig. 1. A flower. *2.* Fruit:—*magnified.*





TAB. XII.

ALBANIA VIOLETA, GARD.

ALBANIA VIOLETA, GARD.

Albania violeta, Gard. Nov. Bras. 4. 1880 et 1881. This is certainly the most beautiful species of the genus, the flowers being large, and of a rich violaceous colour, not unlike the Gloriosa speciosa. It is called Gloriosa patens by the Libanians, and the root, which is powerfully cathartic, is extensively employed by them in malignant fevers. Another new species from the same district, may be characterized thus:—

Albania verticillata (Gard. Nov. Bras. 4. 1880 et 1881). This is certainly the most beautiful species of the genus, the flowers being large, and of a rich violaceous colour, not unlike the Gloriosa speciosa. It is called Gloriosa patens by the Libanians, and the root, which is powerfully cathartic, is extensively employed by them in malignant fevers. Another new species from the same district, may be characterized thus:—

Albania verticillata (Gard. Nov. Bras. 4. 1880 et 1881). This is certainly the most beautiful species of the genus, the flowers being large, and of a rich violaceous colour, not unlike the Gloriosa speciosa. It is called Gloriosa patens by the Libanians, and the root, which is powerfully cathartic, is extensively employed by them in malignant fevers. Another new species from the same district, may be characterized thus:—

Albania verticillata (Gard. Nov. Bras. 4. 1880 et 1881). This is certainly the most beautiful species of the genus, the flowers being large, and of a rich violaceous colour, not unlike the Gloriosa speciosa. It is called Gloriosa patens by the Libanians, and the root, which is powerfully cathartic, is extensively employed by them in malignant fevers. Another new species from the same district, may be characterized thus:—

Albania verticillata (Gard. Nov. Bras. 4. 1880 et 1881). This is certainly the most beautiful species of the genus, the flowers being large, and of a rich violaceous colour, not unlike the Gloriosa speciosa. It is called Gloriosa patens by the Libanians, and the root, which is powerfully cathartic, is extensively employed by them in malignant fevers. Another new species from the same district, may be characterized thus:—



TAB. XLI.

NAT. ORD. APOCYNACEÆ.

ALLAMANDA VIOLACEA, *Gardn.*

Caule erecto vel subscandente, ramis piloso-pubescentibus, foliis verticillatis quaternis aut quinis sessilibus oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis supra piloso-pubescentibus subtus præcipue ad nervos dense pilosis, calycis laciniis lineari-oblongis acutis pilosis.

Allamanda violacea, *Gardn. Herb. Bras. n. 1980 et 2230.*

HAB. In dry, shady, bushy places, near Villa do Crato, and to the west of the Terra de Araripe, Province of Ceará, Brasil.

This is certainly the most beautiful species of the genus, the flowers being large, and of a rich violaceous colour, not unlike the *Gloxinia speciosa*. It is called *Quatra patacas* by the Brazilians, and the root, which is powerfully cathartic, is extensively employed by them in malignant fevers. Another new species from the same district, may be characterized thus :—

Allamanda verrucosa (*Gardn. Herb. Bras. n. 2231.*) ; caule erecto ramosissimo, ramis puberulis verrucosis dichotomis, foliis inferioribus ternis superioribus oppositis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis vel subacuminatis apiculatis basi attenuatis vix petiolatis supra glabris subtus ad nervos pilosiusculis, calycis laciniis brevibus ovatis acutis glabris.

HAB. In shady, bushy places, near the City of Oeiras, Province of Piauhý, Brasil. *G. Gardner.*

Fig. 1. Lower part of the corolla laid open, to shew the stamens.



TAB. XIII.

PLANT. ORD. CRUCIFER.

BRASSICA CHRYSAETHA.

Internodia breviter compressa, confertiuscula, foliis oppositis
oblongo-lanceolatis, apice emarginatis, nervis distinctis, sub
adpresso scissis, vix distinctis, stylo baege exserto.

HAB. Chili. Bridges, n. 1112.

Apparently a new species, with the smaller internodia
and very much reduced at the ends of the latter ones. Leaves
opposite, sessile, half an inch long, and a line and an half broad,
oblong-lanceolate, the apex produced into a short spine, the
central and marginal veins well marked, covered, both above and
below, with adpressed silky hairs. Stems terminal, 10-flowered.
Internodia turbinate, scales very much thickened, pubescent, the
outer ovate-acute, about a line and an half long; the inner,
which are of a bright golden colour, are linear, and about 8 lines
long. Acropetal paleo-limbation. (Scales cylindrical,
smooth, yellow, deeply five cleft, the lobes linear, with their upper
half pilose. Anthers bisetose at base. Style exserted, shortly
bifid, the branches slightly hispid. Stomium densely yellow.
Pappus of one series; setae about 20, plumose.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. An awn of the pappus. 3. Back of a
leaf;—magnified.

TAB. XLII.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

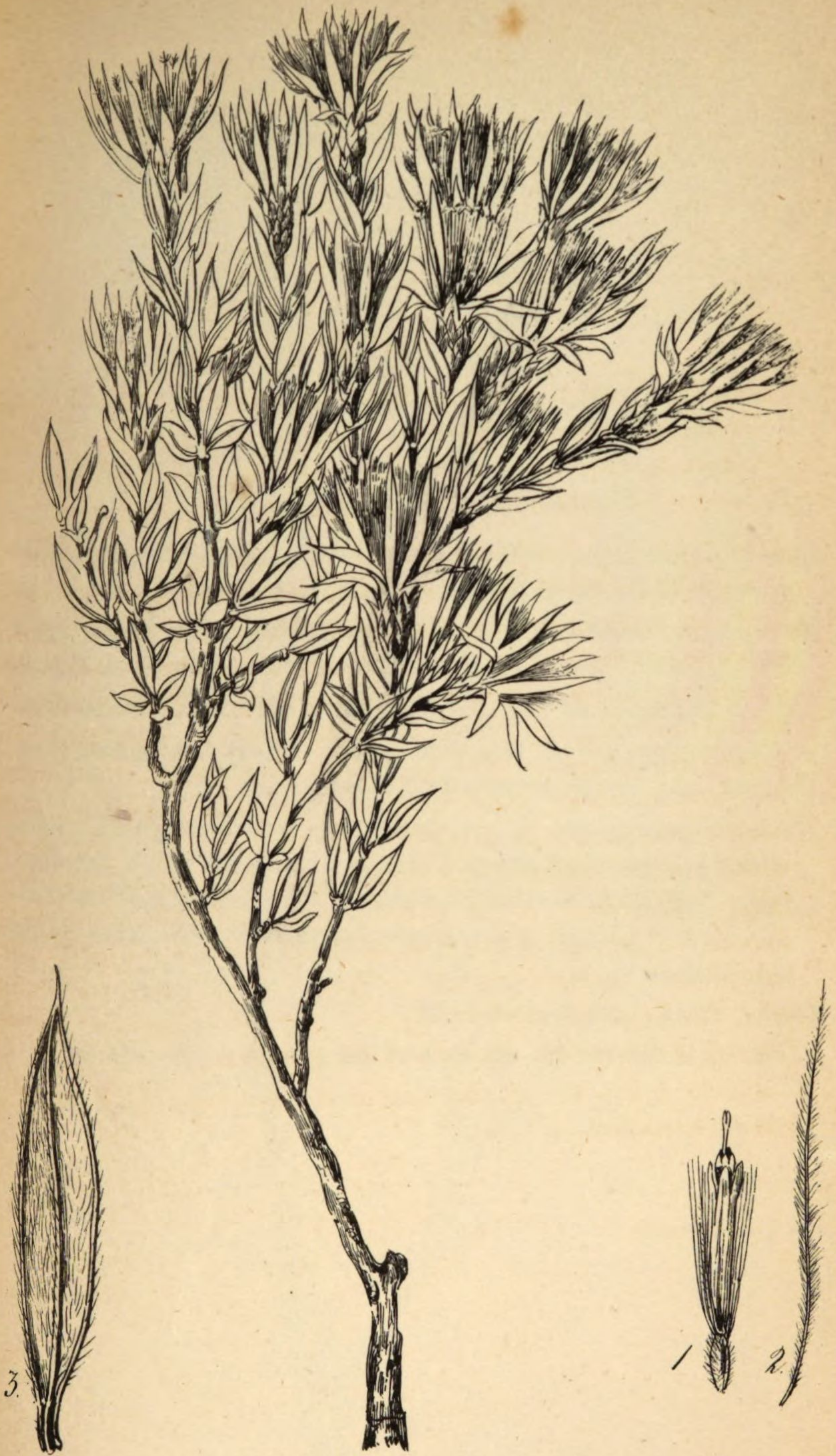
CHUQUIRAGA CHRYSANTHA.

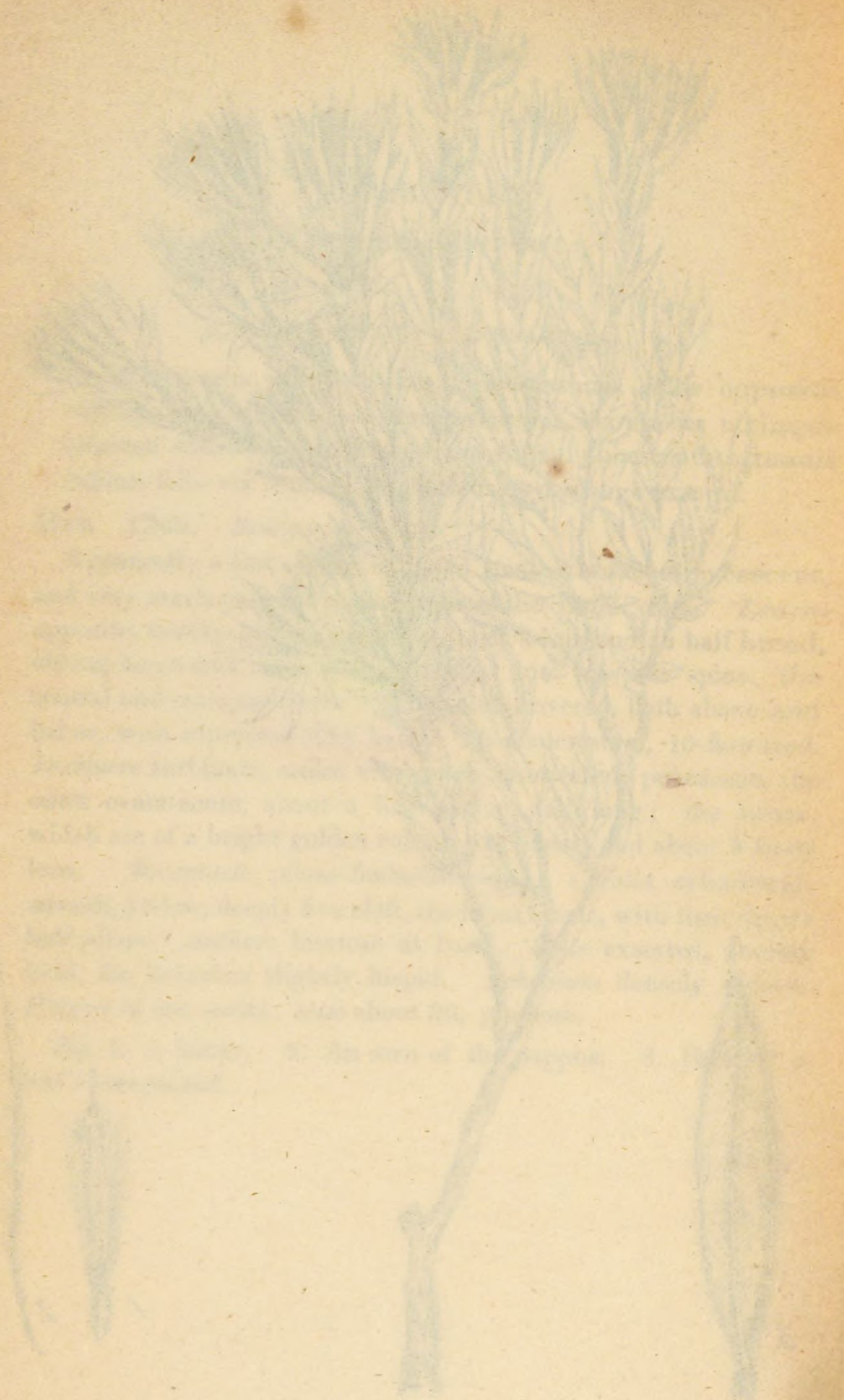
Inermis, ramulis pubescentibus confertissimis, foliis oppositis oblongo-lanceolatis apice spinescentibus marginatis utrinque adpressé sericeo-villosis, involucri turbinati pubescentis squamis intimis folio vix dimidio longioribus, stylo longe exserto.

HAB. Chili. *Bridges, n. 1145.*

Apparently a low *shrub*, with the smaller branches pubescent, and very much crowded at the ends of the larger ones. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, half an inch long, and a line and an half broad, oblong-lanceolate, the apex produced into a short spine, the central and marginal veins well marked, covered, both above and below, with adpressed silky hairs. *Heads* terminal, 10-flowered. *Involucre* turbinate, scales very much imbricated, pubescent, the outer ovate-acute, about a line and an half long; the inner, which are of a bright golden colour, are linear, and about 9 lines long. *Receptacle* piloso-fimbrilliferous. *Corolla* cylindrical, smooth, yellow, deeply five cleft, the lobes linear, with their upper half pilose. *Anthers* bisetose at base. *Style* exserted, shortly bifid, the branches slightly hispid. *Achenium* densely villous. *Pappus* of one series; *setæ* about 20, plumose.

Fig. 1. A flower. *2.* An awn of the pappus. *3.* Back of a leaf:—*magnified.*





TAB. XLIII.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.

CHONDROGYNIS RESCIBOLIA Gilb.

Herbario, glaberrima, foliis ellipticis ovatis apice spinosiusculis
 patulis, involucri spatula ciliatis, receptaculo favoso.

Chondrogynis rescibolia, Gilb. — Don in Edinb. Phil. Mag. April
 1832, p. 302. — Gilb. Arch. 2, p. 462. De Cordoba Prod. 7, p. 8.

HAB. Territorio de Uapalato, Andes of Mendoza. Dr. Gilb.

Another species of this fine genus in my herbarium from
 Bridges, may be characterized as follows:—

Chondrogynis rescibolia; piloso-pubescent, ramulis angustatis, foliis
 ellipticis longe angustius linearibus marginibus valde revolutis
 apice spinosiusculis spatula dentis albidotomentosis cinctis,
 involucri spatula pubescentis spatulae internis folio paulo
 brevioribus.

HAB. Chili. Bridges n. 1423.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2. An ear of the pappus: magnified.

TAB. XLIII.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

CHUQUIRAGA RUSCIFOLIA. *Gill.*

Inermis, glaberrima, foliis alternis ovatis apice spinescentibus patentibus, involucri squamis ciliatis, receptaculo favoso.

Chuquiraga ruscifolia, *Gill.*—*Don in Edinb. Phil. Mag. April 1832. p. 392.*—*Guill. Arch. 2. p. 462. De Candolle Prod. 7. p. 9.*

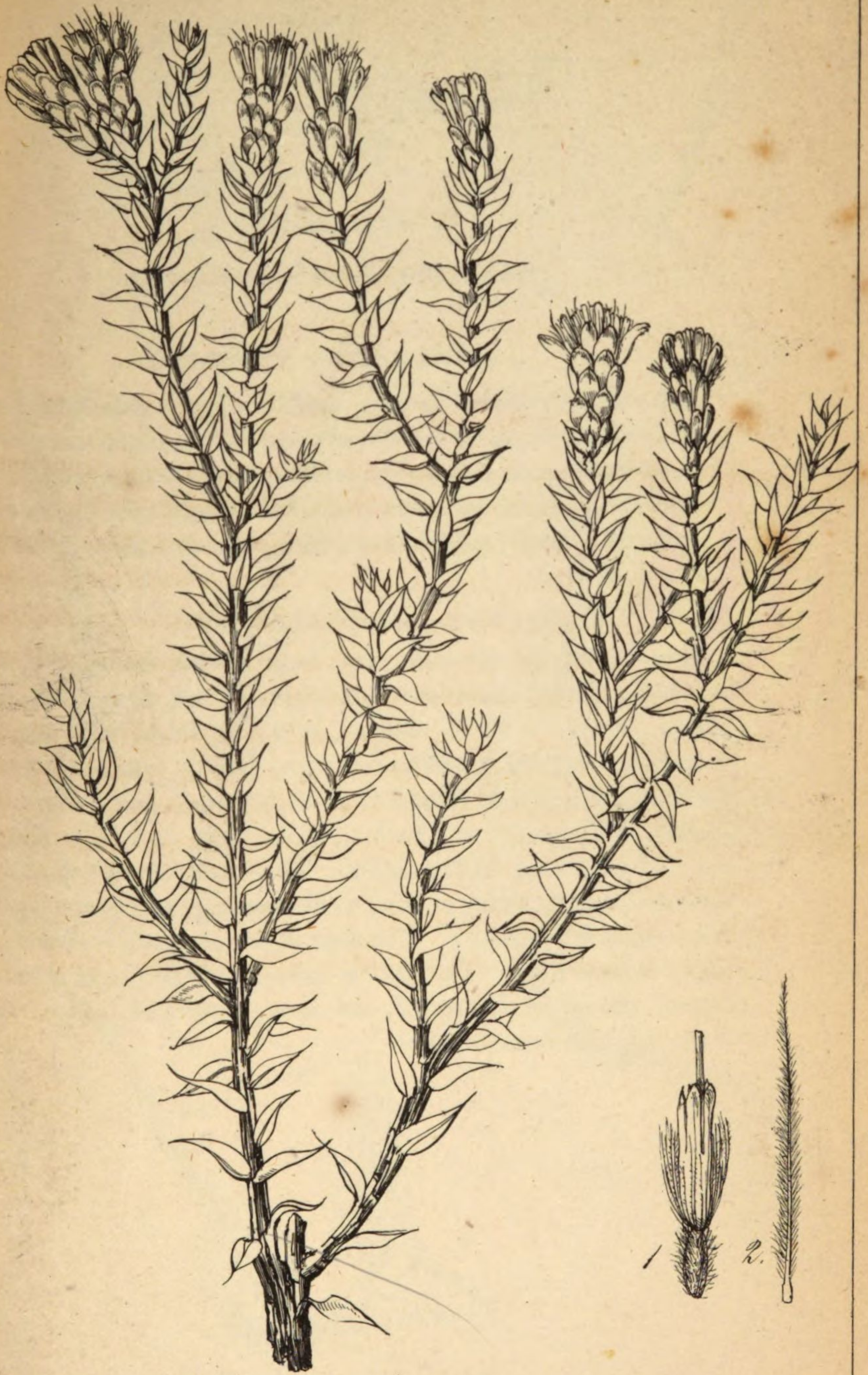
HAB. Paramillo de Uspallato, Andes of Mendoza. *Dr. Gillies.*

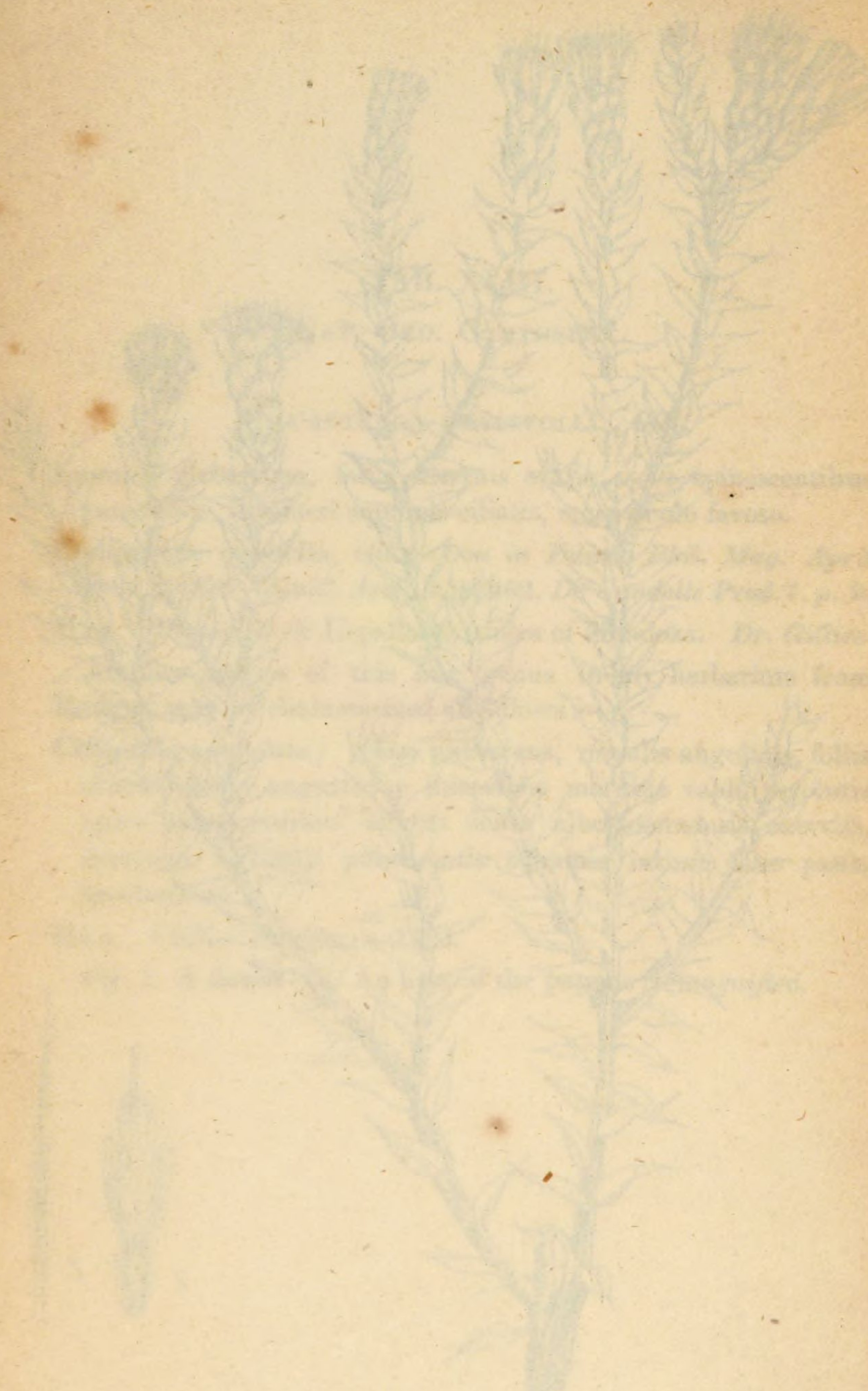
Another species of this fine genus in my herbarium from Bridges, may be characterized as follows:—

Chuquiraga revoluta; piloso-pubescens, ramulis angulatis, foliis alternis longe angustaque linearibus margine valdè revolutis apice spinescentibus subtus dense albo-tomentosis enerviis, involucri turbinati pubescentis squamis intimis folio paulo brevioribus.

HAB. Chili. *Bridges. n. 1423.*

Fig. 1. A flower *2.* An awn of the pappus:—*magnified.*





TAB. XLIV.
 NAT. ORD. ARISTOLACHIACEAE.
 ARISTOLACHIA TRUNCATA.

Caulis rotundus striato petiolis pedunculisque rufo-hirsutissimis, foliis elongato-deltoidis obtusis profunde cordatis sinu lobisque rotundatis supra glaberrimis subtus dense rufo-tomentosis, perianthio hirsuto tubo obovato limbo infundibuliformi sublobato, labio superiore truncato, inferiore ovato obtuso.

HAB. Tarpoto, Peru. Alzate, n. 1308.

Stem twining, covered with long rufous hairs, and deeply striated. Leaves alternate, petiolate, of an elongated, deltoid shape, deeply cordate, obtuse, both the lobes and the sinus rounded, 5-nerved, smooth above, and densely tomentose beneath, including the petiole from 4 to 4½ inches long, and about 2 inches broad. The petiole is about 1½ lines long, and, like the stem, covered with long brown hairs. The peduncle is solitary, one-flowered, nearly twice as long as the petiole, and hairy, as is also the perianth externally. The tube of the perianth is obovate, and about 3 lines long. The limb is infundibuliform, somewhat two-lipped, the upper truncated, the lower produced, ovate, obtuse, 5-nerved, and reticulated.

TAB. XLIV.

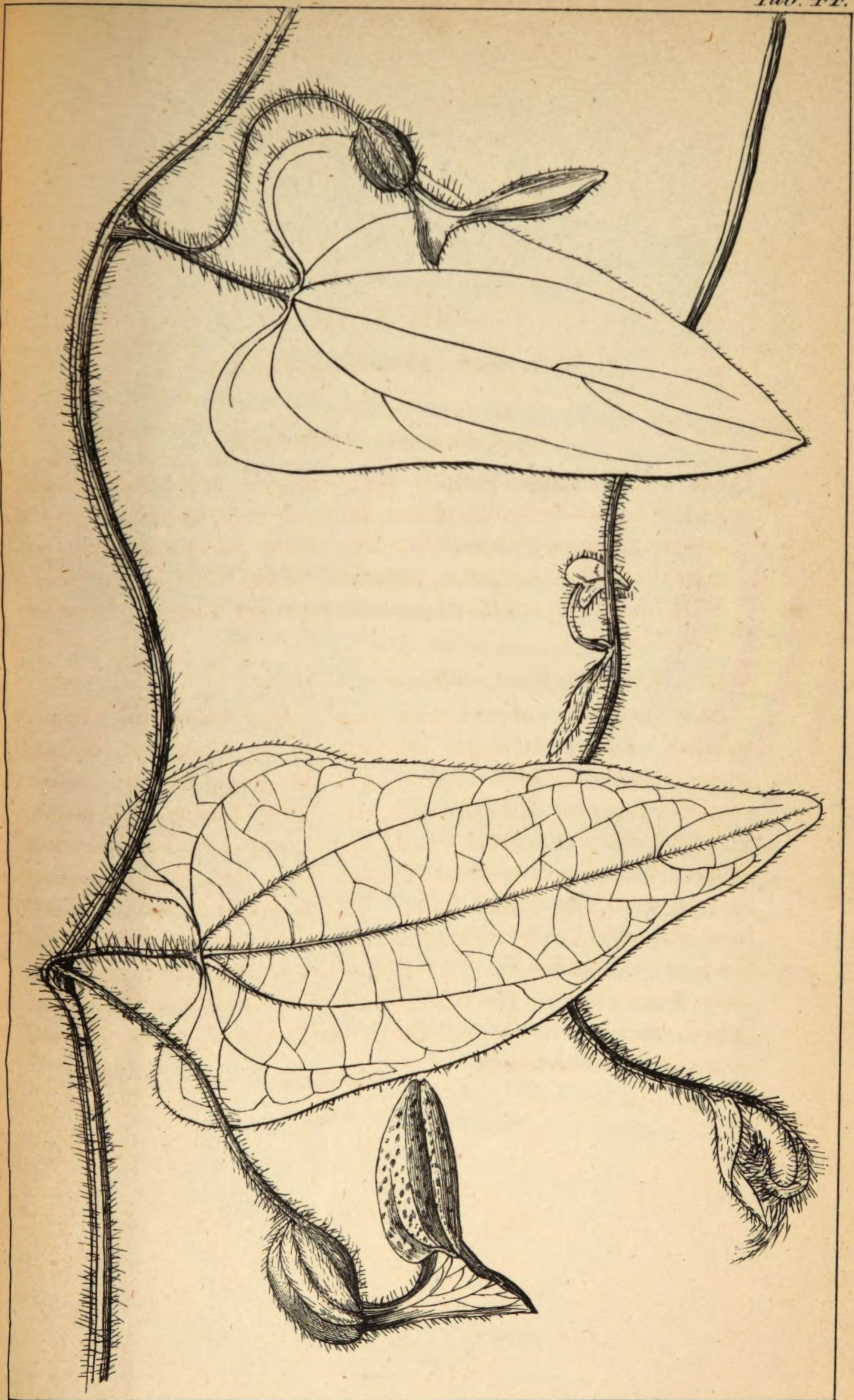
NAT. ORD. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

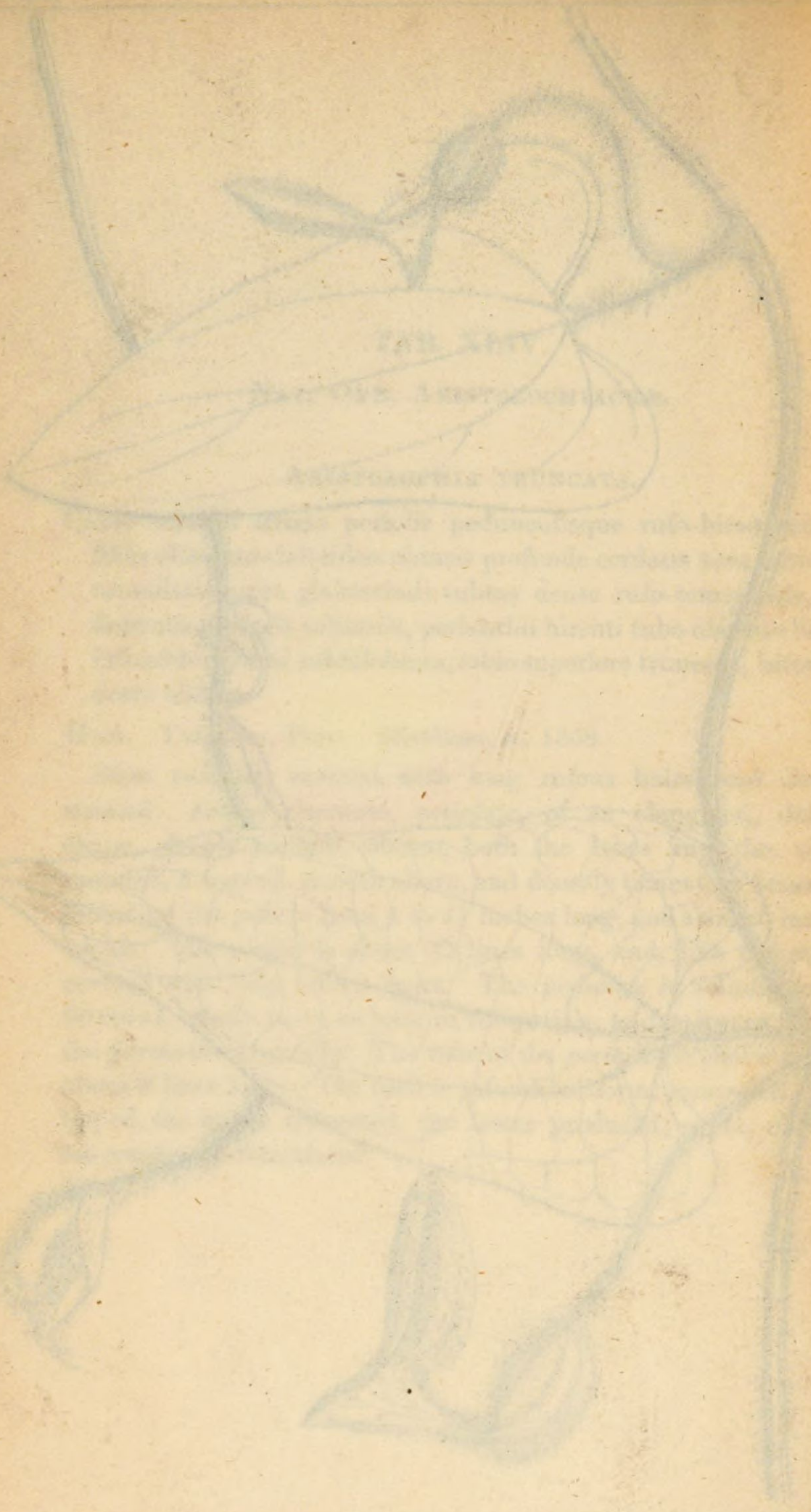
ARISTOLOCHIA TRUNCATA.

Caule volubili striato petiolis pedunculisque rufo-hirsutissimis, foliis elongato-deltoideis obtusis profunde cordatis sinu lobisque rotundatis supra glaberrimis subtus dense rufo-tomentosis, pedunculis unifloris solitariis, perianthii hirsuti tubo obovato limbo infundibuliformi subbilabiato, labio superiore truncato, inferiore ovato obtuso.

HAB. Tarapoto, Peru. *Mathews*, n. 1308.

Stem twining, covered with long rufous hairs, and deeply striated. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, of an elongated, deltoid shape, deeply cordate, obtuse, both the lobes and the sinus rounded, 5-nerved, smooth above, and densely tomentose beneath, including the petiole from 4 to 4½ inches long, and about 2 inches broad. The *petiole* is about 15 lines long, and, like the stem, covered with long brown hairs. The *peduncle* is solitary, one-flowered, nearly twice as long as the petiole, and hairy, as is also the *perianth* externally. The *tube* of the *perianth* is obovate, and about 9 lines long. The *limb* is infundibuliform, somewhat two-lipped, the upper truncated, the lower produced, ovate, obtuse, 5-nerved, and reticulated.





TAB. XLV - 2177
Nat. Ord. Compositae

MUTISIA CANDOLLEANA

Glabra, caule scandente tereti, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis 12-13-jugis brevissimis petiolatis lanceolatis acutis glabris, pedunculis involucris duplo brevioribus, involucris apertis laxe obtusis adpressis.

HAB. Bolivia. A. P. P. P.

A scandent, glabrous shrub. Stems round, anastomosing, pinnatisect, with from 12-13 pairs of subalternate leaflets, which are shortly petiolate, lanceolate and acute, about 12 lines long and 3 broad. Peduncles about an inch and a half long, one-flowered. Flowers sessile, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, broadly cylindrical, with several rows of adpressed scales, the outer of which are obovate, the inner longer and oblong, all very obtuse. Florets of the ray about 12; tube cylindrical, an inch and a half long; lobes somewhat shorter, oblong, 3-jugate, with about five strong hairs on its inner surface at the base; lobes exserted, bifid. Florets of the disk numerous, bifidate, outer lip tridentate, the inner bipartite to the base; tube cylindrical, widened towards the base. Anthers connate, exserted, placed at the base. Pappus about half the length of the tube, consisting of about 30 setae, the lower half of which is glabrous, the upper plumose. Achene glabrous.

Fig. 1. A floret of the ray. 2. 100 of the disk. 3. A single hair of the pappus. 4. Anther; -not seen.

TAB. XLV.—XLVI.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

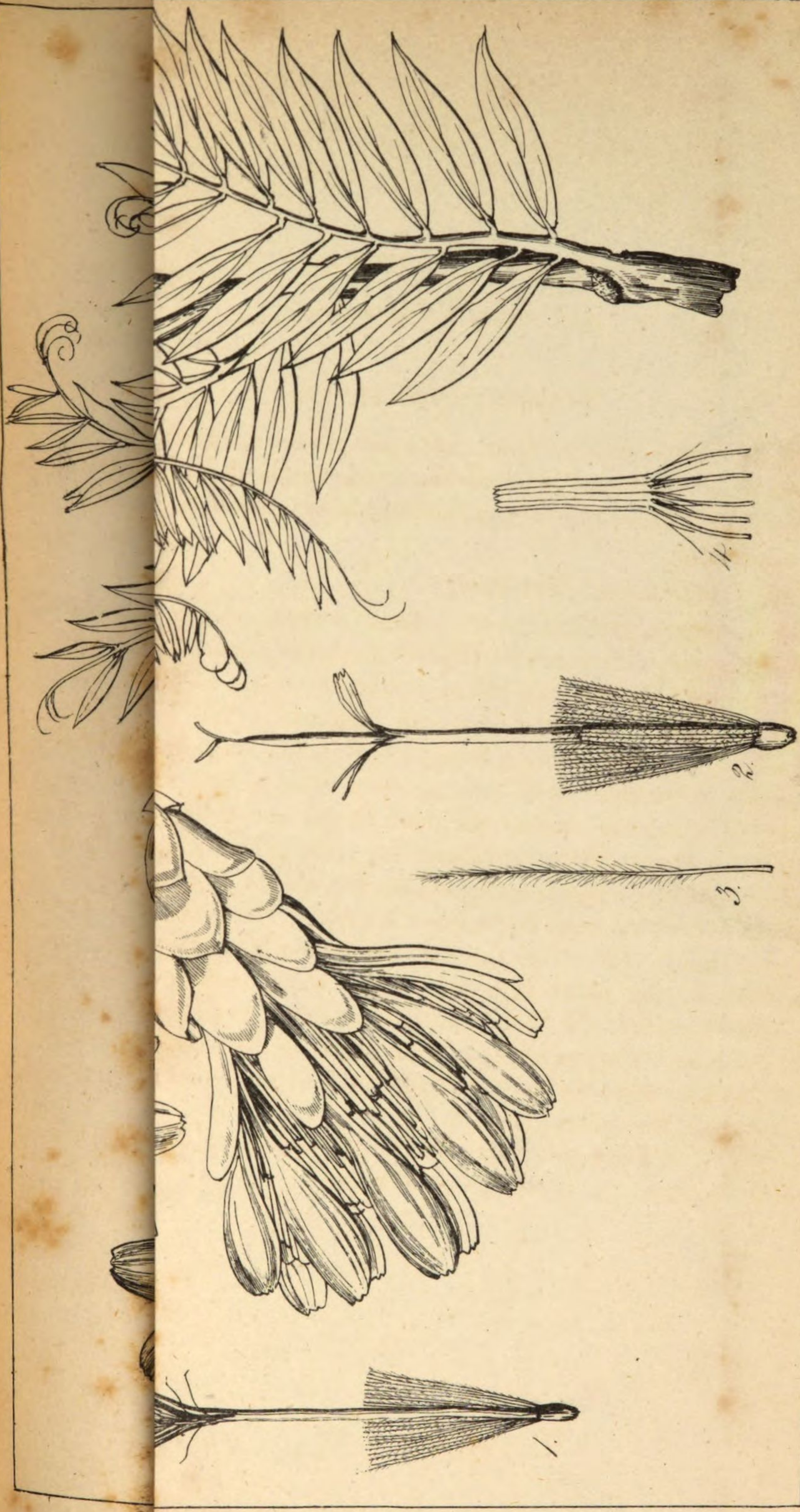
MUTISIA CANDOLLEANA.

Glabra, caule scandente tereti, foliis pinnatisectis, segmentis 12—13-jugis brevissime petiolatis lanceolatis acutis glabris, pedunculis involucro duplo brevioribus, involucris squamis latè obtusis adpressis.

HAB. Bolivia. *Mr. Pentland.*

A scandent, glabrous *shrub*. *Stems* round, smooth. *Leaves* pinnatisected, with from 12—13 pairs of subalternate leaflets, which are shortly petiolate, lanceolate and acute, about 15 lines long and 3 broad. *Peduncles* about an inch and a half long, one-flowered. *Flowers* scarlet, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. *Involucre* broadly cylindrical, with several rows of adpressed scales, the outer of which are obovate, the inner longer and oblong, all very obtuse. *Florets* of the *ray* about 12; *tube* cylindrical, an inch and a half long; *ligule* somewhat shorter, oblong, 3-dentate, with about five strong hairs on its inner surface at the base; *style* exserted, bifid. *Florets* of the *disk* numerous, bilabiate, outer lip tridentate, the inner biparted to the base; *tube* cylindrical, widened towards the base. *Anthers* connate, exserted, bisetose at the base. *Pappus* about half the length of the tube, consisting of about 30 setæ, the lower half of which is glabrous, the upper plumose. *Achenium* glabrous.

Fig. 1. A floret of the ray. 2. Do. of the disk. 3. A single hair of the pappus. 4. Anthers:—*nat. size.*



TAB. XLVII.

NAT. ORD. GENTIANEÆ.

HOCKINIA MONTANA; var. α . *Gardn.*

CHAR. GEN. *Calyx* valvatus exalatus 5-partitus, lobis æqualibus acuminatis planis. *Corolla* 5-partita regularis campanulato-infundibuliformis, lobis cum fauce continuis, tubo subnullo. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antheræ* erectæ, connectivo in apiculum lanceolatum producto. *Pollen* globosum echinulatum. *Stylus* filiformis aut subnullus. *Stigma* bilamellatum vel umbraculæforme villosum. *Discus* glandulosus nullus. *Capsula* bicularis, placentis margini interno valvularum insertis, intus discretis, loculis demum versus apicem dehiscentibus, stylo persistente connexis.

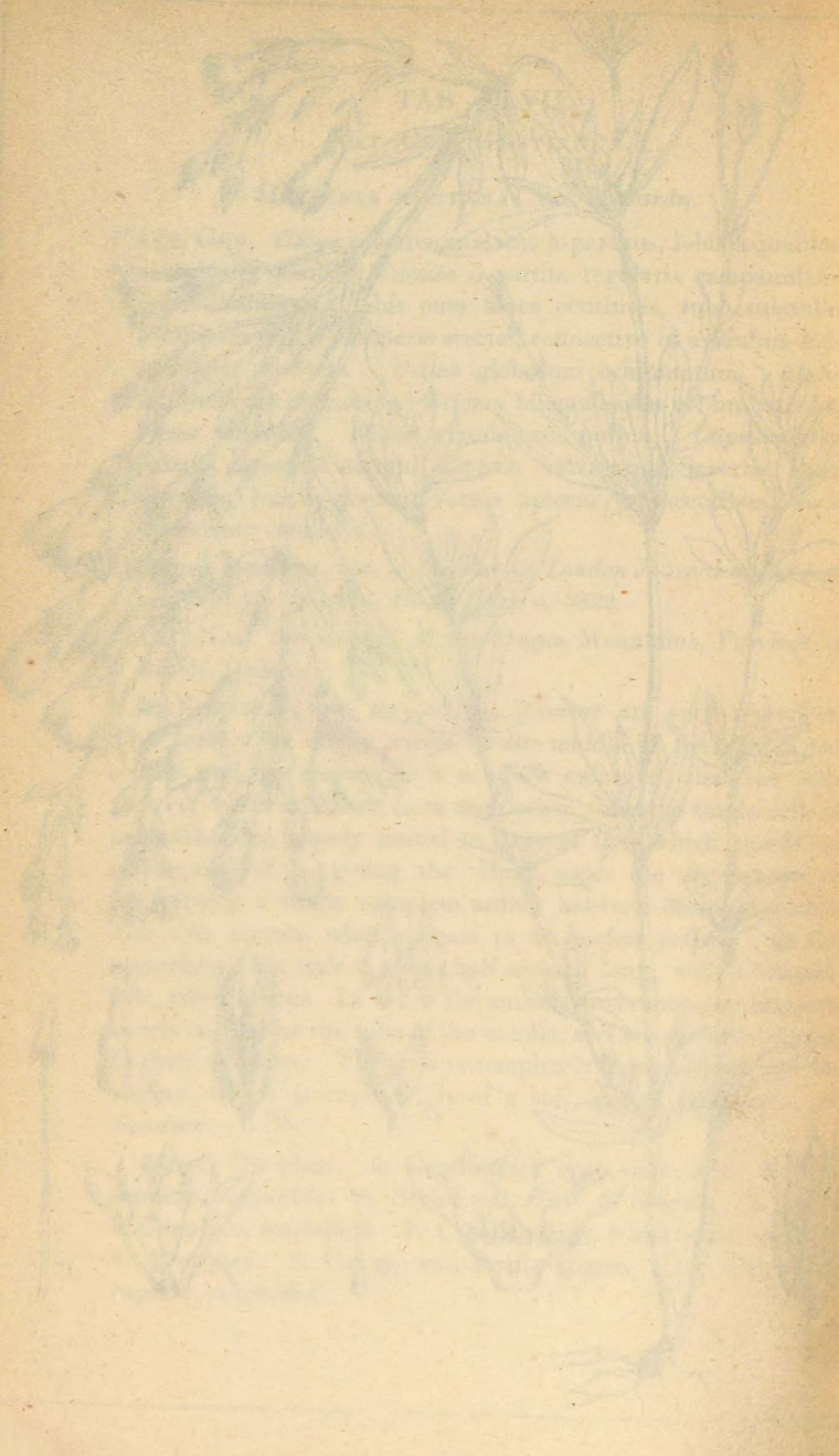
Hockinia montana, var. α . *Gardn.* in *London Journal of Botany*, vol. 2. p. 12. *Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 5822.

HAB. Near the summit of the Organ Mountains, Province of Rio de Janiero.

In the var. α , here figured the *stamens* are very imperfect. The *Anthers* are nearly sessile on the middle of the tube of the corolla, and the connective is so much enlarged, that the cells are very much separated from each other; but the single cells of one anther are closely united to those of that which stands on either side of it, giving the whole series the appearance of there being a single complete anther between each connective. The *cells* contain what appears to be perfect pollen. In the same flower the style is about half an inch long, with a bilamellate, pilose stigma. In var. β the anthers are borne upon filaments nearly as long as the tube of the corolla, and are perfectly normal in their structure. The style is completely depauperated, and the stigma, which is capitate, is of a soft spongy structure. *G. Gardner.*

Fig. 1. The plant. *2.* Corolla laid open, *nat. size.* *3.* Two stamens, *magnified.* *4.* Style, *nat. size.* *5.* Stigma. *6.* Calyx and capsule, *magnified.* *7.* Corolla of var. β laid open, *nat. size.* *8.* A stamen. *9.* Ovary, and sessile stigma. *10.* Calyx and capsule, *magnified.*





PRIMULA SINENSIS. Hochst.

lobis radicalibus erectis oblongis acutis serratis in petiolum
 attenuatis et sinuatis, floribus verticillatis; involucri lobis
 tubo corollae laciniis calycinis integris duplo et minus longioribus
 corollae laciniis emarginatis.

Primula sinensis, Focke, in Plant. Schimper, w. 662.
 Abyssinica.

HAB. On the humid banks of streams, on the mountain called
 Sike, in Abyssinia. Schimper, w. 662.

This very beautiful species of *Primula* is nearly related to *P.*
verticillata, Focke, but has very decided characters to establish
 it as a distinct species, being of smaller growth, and entirely
 devoid of the farinose substance which covers the under sides of
 the leaves, and calyx of that species. The serratures of the leaves
 are smaller and shallower, the calycine segments are entire,
 the flowers nearly twice as large, and the divisions of the limb
 more oval, and distinctly emarginate.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2 pistil:—slightly magnified.

XLVIII.

NAT ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.

PRIMULA SIMENSIS. *Hochst.*

Foliis radicalibus erectis oblongis acutis serratis in petiolum attenuatis efarinosis, floribus verticillatis, involucris foliaceis, tubo corollæ laciniis calycinis integris duplo et ultra longiore, corollæ laciniis emarginatis.

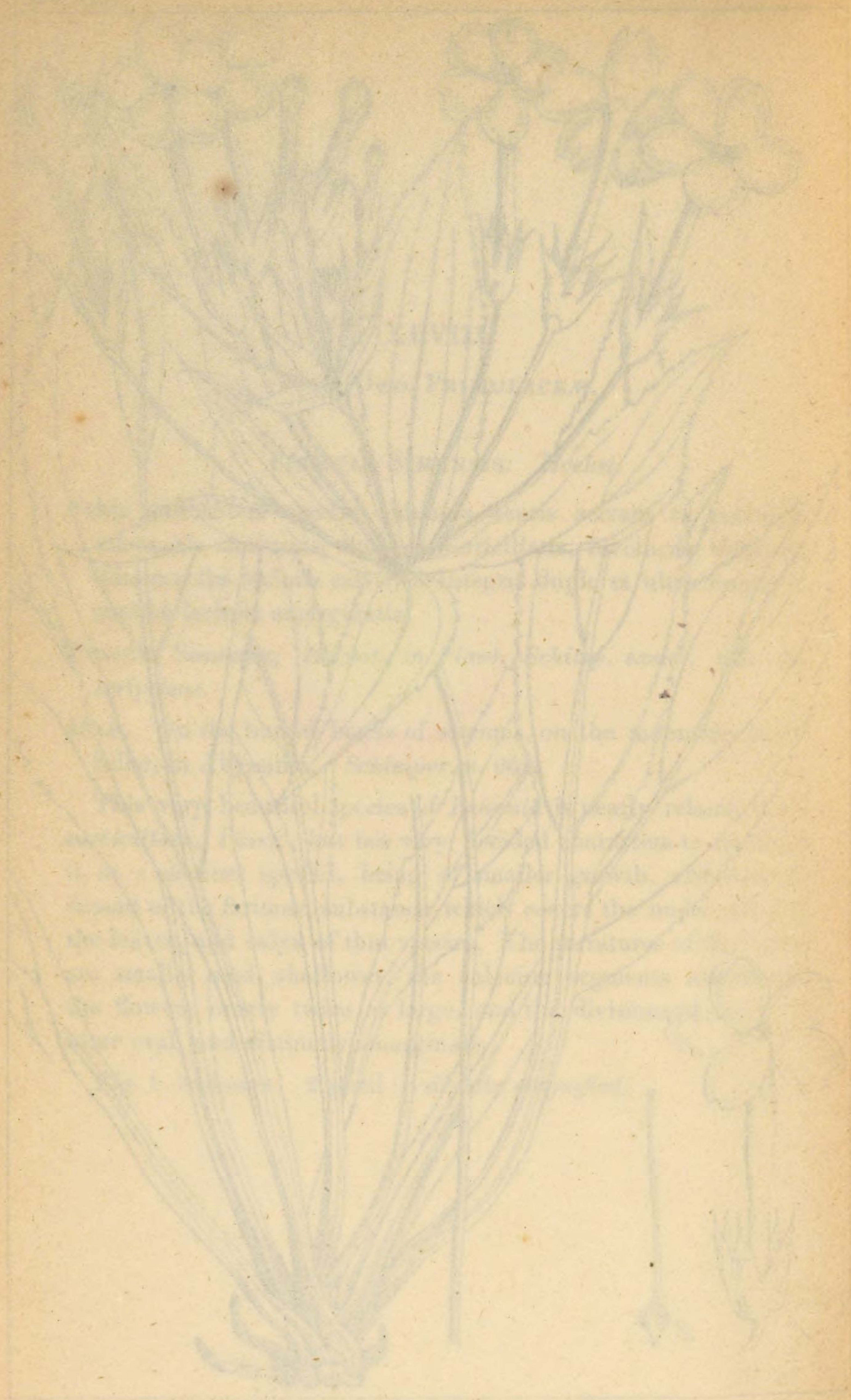
Primula Simensis, *Hochst. in Plant. Schimp. exsic.; sine descriptione.*

HAB. On the humid banks of streams, on the mountain called Silke, in Abyssinia. *Schimper. n. 662.*

This very beautiful species of *Primula* is nearly related to *P. verticillata*, Försk., but has very decided characters to establish it as a distinct species, being of smaller growth, and entirely devoid of the farinose substance which covers the under sides of the leaves, and calyx of that species. The serratures of the leaves are smaller and shallower, the calycine segments are entire, the flowers nearly twice as large, and the divisions of the limb more oval, and distinctly emarginate.

Fig. 1. A flower. 2 pistil :—*slightly magnified.*





TAB. XLIX.

NEW YORK: J. & J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

GRITTHOPS CORIANDRINUS, Hook. et Steud.

Pedunculis folio longioribus, foliis ternatis serrato-villosis.
 summorum jugo infimo cauli approximato, leguminibus glabris
 articulis curvatis, articulis inflato-globosis.

Grithops coriandrinus, Hook. et Steud. in Plant. Schimp.
 sine descriptione.

HAB. In fields and on hills, near Aden, in Abyssinia. Schimper.
 n. 118.

A procumbent, branched annual, 6-8 inches long, with the
 exception of the corolla and legumen, covered with adpressed
 sericeous hairs. Leaves shorter than the peduncles, with three
 pair of pinnae, and an odd one; the pinnae linear and about
 five lines long. Peduncles 8-10 lines long, bearing a small leaf
 at the apex, 2-4 flowered. Flowers small, white? Legumen
 smooth, curved, 3-4 seeded, articulated, the articulations inflated
 and globular.

FIG. 1. Calyx. 2. Petals: magnified.

TAB. XLIX.

NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

ORNITHOPUS CORIANDRINUS, *Hochst. et Steud.*

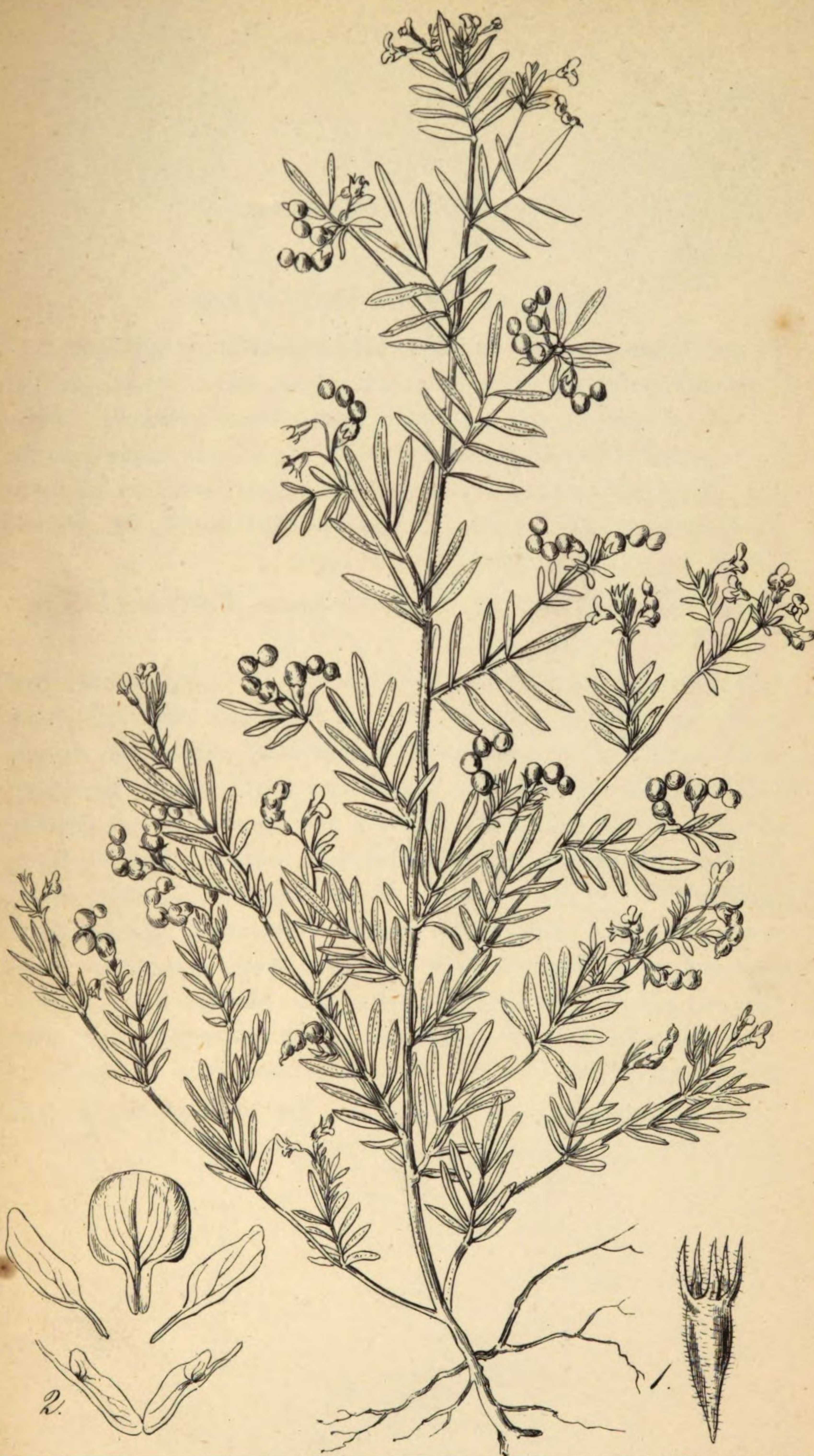
Pedunculis folio longioribus, foliis ramisque sericeo-villosis, summorum jugo infimo cauli approximato, leguminibus glabris articulatis curvatis, articulis inflato-globosis.

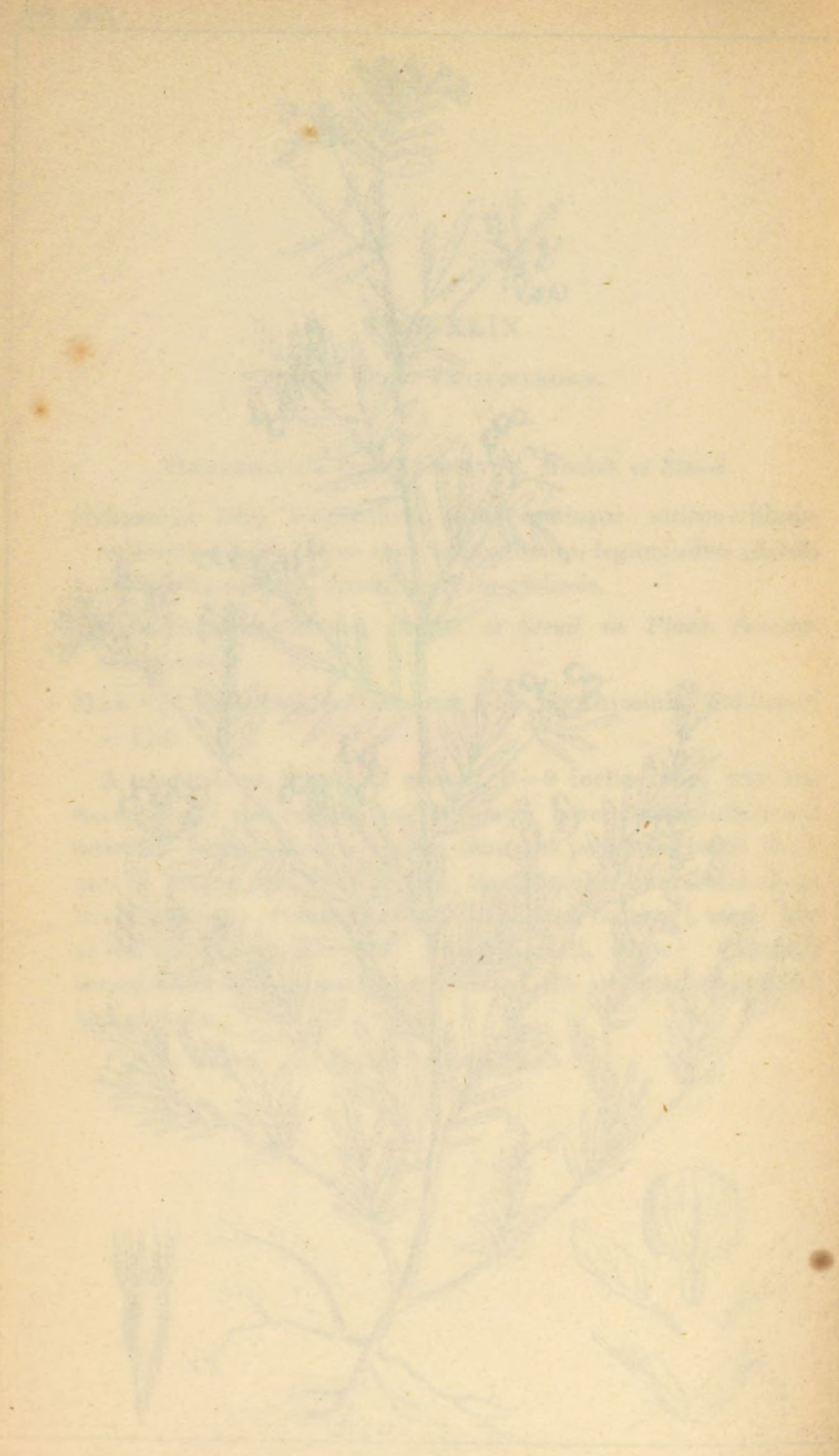
Ornithopus coriandrinus, *Hochst. et Steud. in Plant. Schimp. sine descript.*

HAB. In fields and on hills, near Adoa, in Abyssinia. *Schimper. n. 113.*

A procumbent, branched *annual*, 6—9 inches long, with the exception of the corolla and legumen, covered with adpressed sericeous hairs. *Leaves* shorter than the peduncles, with three pair of pinnæ, and an odd one; the pinnules linear and about five lines long. *Peduncles* 8—10 lines long, bearing a small leaf at the apex, 2—4 flowered. *Flowers* small, white? *Legumen* smooth, curved, 3—4 seeded, articulated, the articulations inflated and globular.

Fig. 1. Calyx. 2. Petals :—magnified.





TAB. I.
NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.

VERNONIA ARGYROPHYLLA, Less.

Stemis ad apicem usque foliatis, foliis oppositis coriaceis pro-
vixime petiolatis obovatis acutis supra demum nitidis subus
argenteo-tomentosis, capitulis terminalibus solitariis, invol-
crum campanulati squamis siccis rufis acuminate extus pilosis,
acheniis villosis, pappo phaneris, set. ext. breviter latior.

Vernonia argyrophylla, Less. in Annuaire 1831. p. 627. DC. Prodr.
5. p. 18. Guss. Herb. Berol. n. 4100.

HAB. In upland Canopy, Serra das Araras, Province of Goiaz,
Brazil.

Stem erect, 2-3 feet high, simple, or slightly branched
at the top, densely covered with silvery tomentum, and every-
where leafy. Leaves alternate, approximate, coriaceous, shortly
petiolate, pinnatifid, the lower ones ovate, acute, the upper
obovate, obtuse, ultimately glabrous and shining above, densely
covered with silvery tomentum beneath, from 2-3 inches long,
and from 12-16 lines broad. Heads terminal, solitary, erect,
many-flowered. Flowers closely imbricated, campanulate,
shorter than the flowers, the bracts dry, ovate, acuminate, more
or less tomentose externally. Achene oblong, villous. Pappus
two straw-colored, of several series, the external shorter than
the internal, pilose. Corolla glabrous, violaceous. G. Gardner.
Fig. 1. Achene and pappus. 2. Two hairs of the pappus.
3. Corolla. 4. A single stamen: magnified.

TAB. L.

NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.

VERNONIA ARGYROPHYLLA, Less.

Ramis ad apicem usquè foliatis, foliis approximatis coriaceis brevissimè petiolatis obovatis acutis supra demum nitidis subtus argenteo-tomentosis, capitulis terminalibus solitariis, invol. campanulati squamis siccis muticis acuminatis extus pilosis, achæniis villosis, pappo pluriseriali, ser. ext. brevior latiore.

Vernonia argyrophylla, Less. in *Linnæa*. 1831. p. 627. DC. *Prodr.* 5. p. 18. *Gardn. Herb. Bras. n.* 4190.

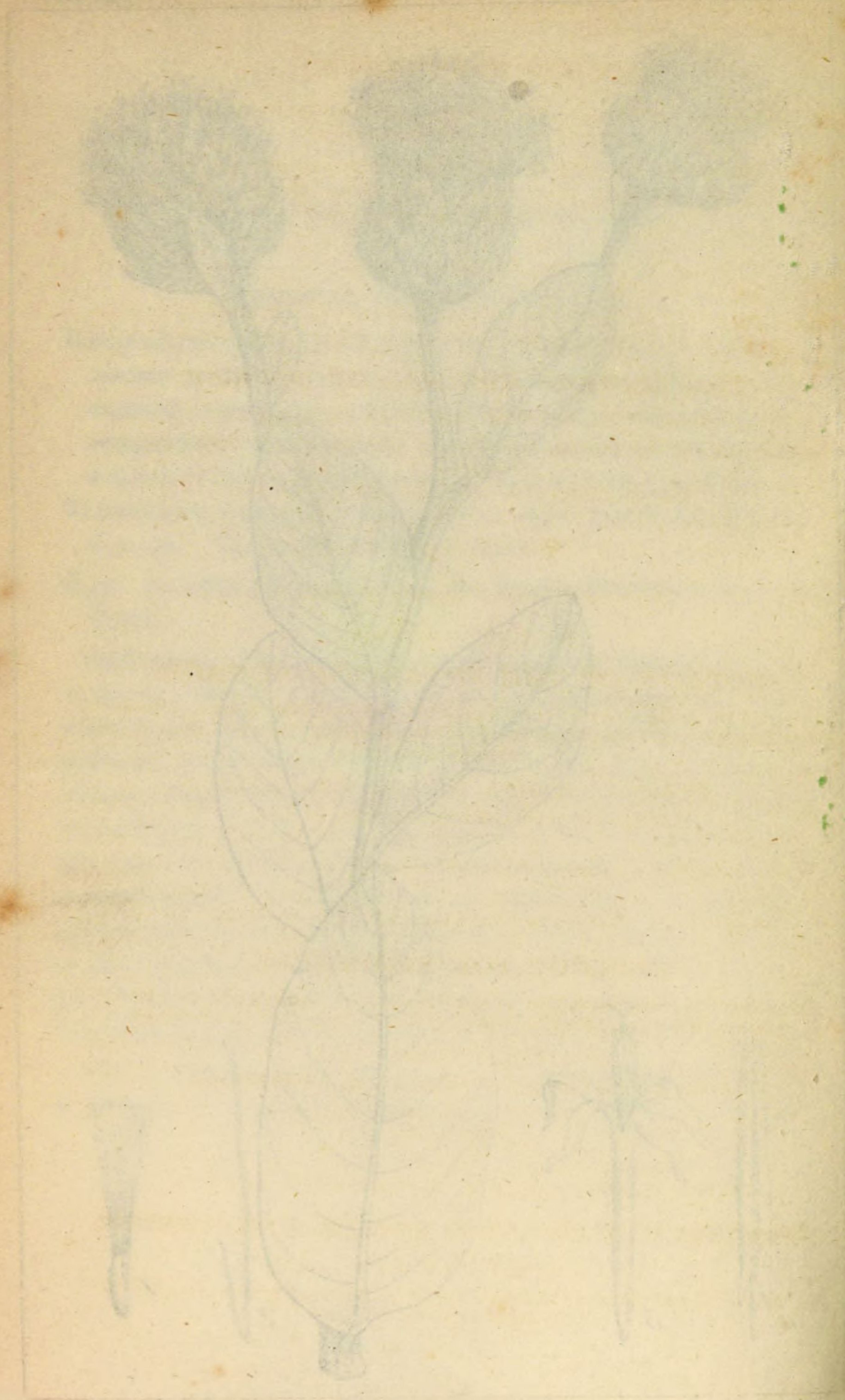
HAB. In upland Campas, Serra das Araras, Province of Goyaz, Brazil.

Suffruticose. *Stems* about 2 feet high, simple, or slightly branched at the top, densely covered with silvery tomentum, and every where leafy. *Leaves* alternate, approximate, coriaceous, shortly petiolate, penninerved, the lower ones ovate, acute, the upper obovate, obtuse, ultimately glabrous and shining above, densely covered with silvery tomentum beneath, from 2—3 inches long, and from 12—16 lines broad. *Heads* terminal, solitary, erect, many-flowered. *Involucrum* closely imbricated, campanulate, shorter than the flowers, the leaflets dry, ovate, acuminate, more or less tomentose externally. *Achenium* oblong, villous. *Pappus* straw-coloured, of several series, the external shorter than the internal, pilose. *Corolla* glabrous, violaceous.—G. Gardner.

Fig. 1. Achenium and pappus. 2. Two hairs of the pappus. 3. Corolla. 4. A single stamen :—*magnified*.







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